HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

TEN PAGES

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,389—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1905, PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways: Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21st Jan. | ORIENTAL | 5234 | ..... | ..... |
| 28th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | HIMALAYA | 6895 |
| 4th Feb. | EGYPT | 7912 | ..... | ..... |
| 11th " | ARCADIA | 6923 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 18th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | ..... | ..... |
| 25th " | PERSIA | 7951 | BRITANNIA | 6525 |
| 4th Mar. | MACEDONIA | 10513 | ..... | ..... |
| 11th " | ARCADIA | 6923 | MONGOLIA | 6505 |
| 18th " | ARABIA | 7903 | ..... | ..... |
| 25th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | OCEANA | 6610 |
| 1st April | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | ..... |
| 8th " | ARCADIA | 6923 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 15th " | EGYPT | 7912 | ..... | ..... |
| 22nd " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 29th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | ..... | ..... |
| 6th May | ARCADIA | 6923 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 13th " | MACEDONIA | 10513 | ..... | ..... |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.
All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals and call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,635 | Guionnet | 26th Jan. 1905. |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,630 | Fiaschi | 2nd Feb 1905. |
| YARRA | 4,255 | Sellier | 23rd March 1905. |
| NERA | 5,807 | Chevalier | 20th April 1905. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| NERA | 5,807 | Chevalier | 3rd Feb. 1905. |

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEER" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 2,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 24th January, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 24th January, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about 26th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 20th January.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 18th January, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosca | 4,111 | 1st Feb. 1905. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,194 | 1st March 1905. |
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosca | 4,119 | 1st Apr. 1905. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,194 | 1st May 1905. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 335 | Rs. 150 |

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| * † GISELA | G. Damianovich | 4,260 | 26th Jan. 1905 |
| * † CHINA | S. Tomanovich | 6,000 | 23rd Feb. 1905 |
| AUSTRIA | R. Colledani | 7,582 | 30th Mar. 1905 |
| † PERSIA | P. Cregletto | 5,295 | 6th Apr. 1905, |
| SILESIA | L. de Stabile | 5,159 | 20th " " |
| *† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | T. Rassovich | 4,766 | 27th " " |

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 530
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares
Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours across the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | T. Rassovich | 4,766 | 27th Jan, 1905. |

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 64, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.....525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged 25 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700, Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380,
Return Tickets to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.
The following sailings have been arranged :—

| Steamer | Captain | Tonnage. | Date. | Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ASIA | J W Shanklin | 3,611 | 17th Jan., | 1905, |
| SCINDIA | S. Abrey | 5,195 | 26th " | " |

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham' Buildings, Bombay.

A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY AND UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS.

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

| | | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BOUQUETS with Rings ... | 25 in a box, | per box | 8 0 |
| VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings) | 25 " | " | 6 8 |
| ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE | 50 " | " | 10 0 |
| FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil | 25 " | " | 4 0 |
| LA SIRENE with Rings ... | 25 " | " | 3 0 |
| ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE ... ... ... | 25 " | " | 3 0 |
| QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.) | 50 " | " | 4 0 |
| PERFECTOS ... ... ... | 50 " | " | 3 8 |
| SENSITIVAS ... ... ... | 50 " | " | 3 0 |
| TRABUCOS ... ... ... | 100 " | " | 9 0 |
| REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE... | 100 " | " | 7 8 |

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BAHADUR BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.
DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.
OBTAINABLE OF D. MERWAN & CO., MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER
Is as complete a Machine as it is possible to produce.
All the Improvements possible are combined in it.
It has the Approbation of all Users, and its good name is fully sustained by the excellent Machines which are now being produced.
Call and inspect at your leisure.
SOLE AGENTS:
ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
50-52, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

FLAT WATCHES

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.
Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case ..... | 225 |
| Silver do. do. ..... | 40 |
| Polished Gun Metal..... | 35 |

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes.
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (boned). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.
WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDINGS
SERVED DAILY
FROM 5 P. M.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,
4, BRUCE LANE, FORT, SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
IMPORTERS OF
ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GRECIAN, TURKISH, PROVISION OILMANSTORES
of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.
GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.
ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE,
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."
PRICES VERY MODERATE. A TRIAL SOLICITED

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SINGER CO.

**REMOVING**

TO

HORNBY ROAD.

---

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.

**WARREN'S CIRCUS.**

A GRAND SPORTING NIGHT.

FRIDAY, 20TH JANUARY,

BIG PURSES GIVEN FOR BOXING AND WRESTLING.

Boxing Match between LOU DUKE of New York and from H. M. S. PERSEUS J. ALLEN, also other contests.

THE THIRD WRESTLING MATCH TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY 19th JANUARY.

A SPLENDID NEW

BICYCLE.

Supplied by LESLEY & Co. given away value Rs. 250.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES GIVEN EVERY NIGHT.

SATURDAY POSITIVELY the LAST NIGHT and the LAST MATINEE, do not lose the Chance of seeing this truly GREAT CIRCUS.

---

S. S. "KNOWSLEY HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lots exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 18th January, 1905.

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NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JUGMOHANDAS VANDRAVANDAS BHAISETT, has contracted TO SELL to our client the undermentioned property:—

All that piece of Fazendari land with the messuages or houses standing thereon, situate on the East side Shaikh Memon Street, near Kharakoova, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 247 1-2 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Under Ward C No. 179, and Street Nos. 327,329 and 20, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the said Agiari Street, on or towards the West by the said Shaikh Memon Street, on or towards the North by the property of Jokheram Jasraj, and on or towards the South by the property of Mulji Nandlal, and which said premises were formerly were in the occupation of the representatives of Vandravandas Jamnadas and are now in that of the said Mr. Jugmohandas Vandravandas Bhaisett.

All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said premises or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, lien/lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector Bombay Municipality within fourteen days from the date hereof after which day the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 19th day of January, 1905.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

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BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be OPENED to the PUBLIC, on TUESDAY, the 24th January, 1905, at 8 A.M., at Sir J. J. SCHOOL OF ARTS, Bombay.

The Conversazione, Prize distribution and private view of the Pictures for Members and their friends will take place on MONDAY, 23rd January, 1905, at 4-30 P.M.

EXHIBITION will be OPEN DAILY, from 8 A.M. to 8-30 P.M.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

SEASON TICKETS THREE RUPEES. Tickets only for Conversazione THREE RUPEES.

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B. B. R. A. S. CENTENARY

CELEBRATION REMAINING PROGRAMME.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, 19th Inst.

11—1 HISTORICAL SECTION.

MR. J. MACDONALD Presiding.

Papers by P. V. MAWJEE, Esq., "Native Administrati Genius in the XIX Century." D. B. PARASNIS, Esq., "Progress of Marathi Historical Literature in the Century."

4—6 SCIENCE SECTION.

REV. DR. MACKICHAN, Presiding.

Papers by Lt.-Col. KIRTIKAR, "Progress in Botany and Zoology"; Lieut.-Col. BANNERMAN, "Recent Advances in Protozoal Pathology in relation to Man."

6-15—7-15 NUMISMATICS.

Principal MACMILLAN, Presiding.

Papers by A. M. T. Jackson, Esq., on the Society's Investigations; and Rev. Dr. Taylor on Mogul Mints.

8-30—10. SANSKRIT (Meeting Adjourned.)

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, 20th Inst.

11—12-30. HISTORY SECTION (Adjourned.).

Papers by R. P. KARKARIA, "Death of Shivaji" V. R. NATU, Esq., "History of Bijapur by Shivaji."

2—6-30. EXCURSION to ELEPHANTA (from Prince's Dock, in the "Tug Escort.")

9—11. Visit to the Industrial Exhibition.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, 21st Inst.

4—6-30. AFTERNOON PARTY.

At Sir Mungaldas' House, Girgaum, given by Mr. TRIBHUVANDAS M. NATHUBHOY.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M. on FRIDAY the 27th January, 1905, for the SUPPLY of the following DISINFECTANTS for a period of one year from 1st March 1905 to 28th February, 1906, the approximate quantities to be supplied in EACH QUARTER being as under:—

CARBOLIC ACID POWDER (containing not less than 25 per cent. of Carbolic Acid) 300 boxes (each box containing 200 lbs. of powder).

KUDE POWDER 12 boxes Do. Do.

SULPHUR ROLL 10 cwts.

DISINFECTING FLUID 70 drums (each drum containing 5 gallons) HYDROCHLORIC ACID 28 jars (each jar containing 28 lbs.).

PERCHLORIDE of MERCURY, 1 1/4 cwts.

Printed forms of tender and conditions of contract can be had on payment of one rupee for each form of tender at the Office of the Municipal Storekeeper, Chinchpokli.

2. Tenderers have the option of tendering for all or for any one or more of the different kinds of disinfectants specified in para 1.

3. Samples of Disinfectants must accompany each tender. Tenders sent without samples will not be accepted. Quality and name of manufacturers of each disinfectant should be given.

4. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 must be paid into the Chief Accountants office at the time of lodging Tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

5. The successful Tenderers will have to pay a further deposit as per conditions of contract. The security deposit if paid in cash will bear no interest.

6. Samples of Disinfectants supplied by the contractor may be taken from the supplies delivered by the Contractor and sent for examination every month or at such time as may be found expedient, to the Municipal Analyst at the expense of the Contractor.

7. The successful Tenderer shall have to pay the full stamp duty on the contract and the charges for executing it.

8. Tenderers must distinctly understand that the terms as regards deposits, etc., stipulated in the tender forms will not be allowed to be altered by them either before or after the acceptance of the tender on the grounds of former precedents or for any other reason.

9. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

T. WILKINSON,
Store-keeper.

Central Stores, Chinchpokli Bombay 18th January, 1905.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

**TOWN HALL,**
BOMBAY.

Under the Patronage, and in the Presence of THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY LAMINGTON.

**MR. EDGAR FAULKNER**

WILL GIVE A

**BENEFIT CONCERT**

ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, January 26th, at 5-30 p.m.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Part Songs ......... { The Woods / The Primrose } Mendelssohn.
THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR.

2. Song ......... "Good night, good night, beloved" ..... Balfe.
Mr. Z. KABRAJI.

3. Song ......... "A winter love song" ... Lawrence Kellie.
Miss JEHANGIR.

4. Song ......... "Sylvia" ......... Koven.
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.

5. Pianoforte Duett ...... "From Foreign Parts" { Russia / Spain } Moszkowski.
Miss E. GROGAN and Miss STEERS.

6. Air ......... "Tell me my heart" ... Bishop.
Miss DOROTHY VINING.

7. Song with Pianoforte and vocal accompaniment ......... "Robin Adair" .. Old Scotch Air.
Miss RUSSELL.
Messrs. W. PHILLIPS, EDGAR FAULKNER and G. J. HILL.

PART II.

1. Wedding Chorus..... "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner.
Misses. VINING, HAMMETT, HEPWORTH, DIXON and Messrs. PHILLIPS and HILL.

2. Song ......... "United" ......... Herbert Bunning.
Mrs. BOLLAM.

3. Air (with vocal accompaniment.) ..... "All through the night" Old Welsh Air.
Mr. G. J. HILL,
Messrs. J. PEARSON, W. PHILLIPS, EDGAR FAULKNER, A. PELL and F. P. WEST.

4. Song ......... "The valley by the sea" Stephen Adams.
Miss RUSSELL.

5. Duett ......... "Excelsior" ......... Balfe.
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER and Mr. G. J. HILL.

6. Glee ......... "The three Chafers" Truhn.
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Chairman, Exhibition Committee.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

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SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, consisting of land building, machinery and mills premises, the property of the Sorab Manufacturing Company, Limited, situate at Dadur.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th January, 1905, at 4 p. m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, by order of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the Sorab Manufacturing Company, Limited, in pursuance of the powers vested in them under an Indenture of Trust dated 5th July, 1897, put up for sale by Public Auction, at their Sale-Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the immoveable and moveable properties of the abovenamed Company described below in the particulars of sale.

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

HARVEY'S

# HAIR RESTORING OINTMENT,

FOR REPRODUCING HAIR ON HORSES AND OTHER ANIMALS.

In Collapsible Tubes, Rs. 1-2 each.

THIS is a capital preparation for promoting and stimulating the growth of hair where it has been removed by scrapes, cuts, bruises, saddle-galls, harness-chafes, blister marks, broken knees, etc., any it expedites the healing of the wound.

If the roots have not been destroyed, the hair will begin to appear in six or eight days after using the Ointment; but it must be borne in mind that if the roots are destroyed, this Preparation (or any other) will not reproduce hair.

SOLE AGENTS :—THOMSON & TAYLOR,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND KIRKEE.



YOUR NEEDS
FOR
CHRISTMAS
FULLY SUPPLIED
BY THE
AUSTRALIAN STORES.

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE,
LARD, DRIPPING, TINNED MEATS,
FRUITS IN SYPUP, JAMS,
FISH, SAUSAGES, &c.

CAKES,
PUDDINGS,
MINCEMEAT, CRACKERS,
CONFECTIONARY, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, CONTINENTAL DELICACIES,
AND
HIGH CLASS PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS
AT SPECIAL PRICES.
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

THOMPSON, THOMAS & Co.,
THE AUSTRALIAN STORES,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.



TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found " par excellence " the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.



INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birthday. | Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. | | | | Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. | | | Age next Birthday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Whole Life Premiums. | Premiums Limited to | | | Payable at death, or in | | | |
| | | 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | |
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 21 10 | 48 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 1 | 49 4 | 36 14 | 30 15 | 64 6 | 47 8 | 37 13 | 21 |
| 22 | 22 9 | 50 0 | 37 7 | 31 7 | 64 8 | 47 10 | 37 15 | 22 |
| 23 | 23 1 | 50 12 | 38 0 | 31 15 | 64 9 | 47 12 | 38 1 | 23 |
| 24 | 23 9 | 51 8 | 38 10 | 32 7 | 64 11 | 47 14 | 38 4 | 24 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 52 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 26 | 24 11 | 53 2 | 39 15 | 33 9 | 64 15 | 48 3 | 38 10 | 26 |
| 27 | 25 5 | 54 0 | 40 10 | 34 2 | 65 1 | 48 6 | 38 14 | 27 |
| 28 | 25 15 | 54 14 | 41 5 | 34 12 | 65 4 | 48 9 | 39 2 | 28 |
| 29 | 26 9 | 55 13 | 42 1 | 35 6 | 65 7 | 48 12 | 39 6 | 29 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 42 13 | 36 0 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 39 11 | 30 |
| 31 | 27 15 | 57 13 | 43 10 | 36 11 | 65 13 | 49 4 | 40 0 | 31 |
| 32 | 28 11 | 58 14 | 44 7 | 37 6 | 66 0 | 49 8 | 40 6 | 32 |
| 33 | 29 8 | 59 15 | 45 4 | 38 2 | 66 4 | 49 13 | 40 12 | 33 |
| 34 | 30 6 | 61 1 | 46 2 | 38 15 | 66 8 | 50 2 | 41 3 | 34 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 12 | 66 13 | 50 8 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 36 | 32 5 | 63 8 | 48 0 | 40 10 | 67 2 | 50 14 | 42 2 | 36 |
| 37 | 33 5 | 64 12 | 49 0 | 41 9 | 67 8 | 51 5 | 42 11 | 37 |
| 38 | 34 6 | 66 1 | 50 1 | 42 8 | 67 14 | 51 13 | 43 5 | 38 |
| 39 | 35 8 | 67 6 | 51 3 | 43 8 | 68 4 | 52 5 | 43 15 | 39 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 12 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 52 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 41 | 38 0 | 70 3 | 53 8 | 45 11 | 69 3 | 53 8 | 45 6 | 41 |
| 42 | 39 6 | 71 11 | 54 12 | 46 14 | 69 12 | 54 3 | 46 4 | 42 |
| 43 | 40 13 | 73 4 | 56 1 | 48 2 | 70 6 | 55 0 | 47 3 | 43 |
| 44 | 42 5 | 74 13 | 57 6 | 49 7 | 71 0 | 55 14 | 48 4 | 44 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 58 12 | 50 13 | 71 11 | 56 13 | 49 6 | 45 |

A PERSON OF 20 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. ?. ALLUM, General Manager.



FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE
WHITWORTH
BICYCLES
WILL BE SOLD AT
Rs. 165
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.
60, TAMARIND LANE.


## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 18.

Wednesday.—Pressure has fallen briskly to rapidly in the West Himalayan region and briskly in the Central India plateau, and the surrounding districts, while it has risen briskly in Baluchistan Sind and Gujarat. The depression in Gujarat yesterday has moved in an East, North Easterly direction into South East Rajputana and the adjoining districts of central India. Light snow has fallen in the West himalayas and Baluchistan and light local rain in North West and Central. India Debradun, Ranikhet, Chakrata, Sirsa, Kurrachee and Quetta report half an inch. A few light scattered showers have occurred in Assam. More snow may be expected during the day in the West Himalayas and light rain in submountane districts. Local rain probable in the United Provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces and perhaps as far East as Bihar and Chota Nagpur.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been irregular, showing a brisk rise in Sind, Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar, and a brisk to rapid fall in the Punjab and Central and United Provinces. The barometer is in slight defect of normal in Rajputana, Central and United Provinces.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Jamnagar, Deesa, Bhuj, Dwarka, Sholapur, Poona and Ratnagiri, and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 9° in defect at Jaipur and Karachi; minimum 10° excess at Lahore and Khandwa. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Cuddapah and the lowest 48° at Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in the Punjab and at Allahabad, Saugor, Raipur Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Indore, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Bombay and Aurangabad.

Rain in light to moderate showers fell at Lahore, Ajmer, Sirsa, Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Amraoti and Karachi.

Weather is generally fine though the sky may remain cloudy in the north-east.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Alboin, 649 tons, Captain A Ralston, sailed yesterday for Bangkok, &c, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kobe, 2929 tons, Captain J. Mackelister, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer India, 1797 tons Captain F Fosone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, 25th December, with a general cargo and 27 deck passengers.

THE steamer Elax, 2612 tons, Captain E S Baker, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Balikpapam, 31st December, with 5000 tons kerosine oil in bulk. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 18.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Destination. Date. Agent.
Jelunga ......3361 Windebank......Calcutta......M M & Co
India ......2591 Forbes ......M M & Co
Eden (bque)......414 Souton ......The Captain
Baron Innerdale ......2130......Crackul...W & A Graham & Co
Landaura......2157 Farquharson ......M M & Co
Kola...... 498 McDiarmid......M Mackinzie & Co
Nubia......5014 Tillard......China......P & O Co
Kasara......505 Chappel......M M & Co
Kobe......1939 Mikulich ......W & A Graham & Co
James Brand...2551 Ponance ......W & A G & Co
Ethelbilda......1874 Trowsdale......K Nixon & Co
St Regulus......2199 Berg...... ......A A Montrehoff
Adato......2145 Brodie ......Bombay Co
Caledonia......3529 Tocque ......P & O Co
Den of Airlie......Cumming ......K N & Co
Nevasa......1915 Hirst......M M & Co
Umta......3492 Lee......M M & Co
Madura ......1273 Cutoush ......M M & Co
Monsoori......1725 Hannah...R S Ports......B & P S N Co
Sirdhana......2074 Robinson......M M & Co
Lhassa......2171 Rothwell......K'chi...20-1 M M & Co
Elax ......2612 Baker......W & A Graham & Co

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Toklo ......2181 Jones......Hull...20-1 F Muir & Co
C&R Ocean Monarch...2780 Murray......Kobe......24-1 W & A Graham & Co
D&E Castello......2339 Leighton......Hull......20-1 F M & Co
F Clan Mackinnon...3049 Jones...Antwerp...21-1 F Muir & Co
H Vaselefs Georgias...2046 Cambanis ...Marseilles......20-1 K N
K Clan Macleod...3043 Cowle...Antwerp ......30-1 F Muir & Co
M Dumbarton...2249 Rettie......Hull......30-1 T M & Co
N Bernicia......2179 Faulkner......M'tor......24-1 R A Willis
O Monsoori......1735 Hannah...R sea ports...21-1 B& P S N Co
P Beethoven...2412 Hocker......Dunkirk......31-1 J M & Co

P. DOCK H. WALL.

Mahanadi...... 517 Hoosein ......N F......Shpd & Co
Courland ...... 760 Ebrahim......C Ports...19-1......Shpd & Co
Ponani...... 552 Mohamed......B'negar...21-1...Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed. Vessel. Ton. Capt. Destinations. Date. Agent.
1 Scindia......3253 Abrey......Liverpool...26-1 W & A G & Co
3 Bengal......2751 Philips......China......25-1 P & O Co
5 Imaum ......2705 Penberthy......Antwerp ...21-1 K N & Co
6 Oriental......3085 Spicer......London......21-1 P & O Co
7 Sirdhana......2074 Robinson......M M Co
8 Roker......2262 Wilson......L'pool......28-1 K Nixon & Co
9 Kt of the Thistle...4286 Baker...Genoa......28-1 K N & Co
10&11 Maroa......1451 Kelway...Antwerp......31-1 K Nixon & Co
12 Pekin......3857 Cooke......China ......21-1 P & O Co
14 Springwell......1943 Chisholm...Antwerp...28-1 M M & Co
15 Clan Leslie......2499 Oliver......London...4-2 F Muir & Co
16 Penlee ......2451 Christophens...Hamburg......18-1 K Nixon

### ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Elax s ...... | Baker ...... | Balikpapam, Dec 31 |
| 18 | H M S Fox...... | Eustace ...... | Colombo |
| | India s...... | Tosone ...... | Trieste, Dec 25 |

### DEPARTURE.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Alboin s ...... | Ralsten...... | Bangkok, &c |

The steamer Kobe, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Rangoon.

The steamer Den of Airlie, entered for loading yesterday for Liverpool, &c.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessel. | From |
|---|---|---|
| 13 | Clan Robertson...... | Coast |
| 14 | Umkuzi...... | Calcutta |
| 15 | Nippon ...... | Calcutta. |
| 15 | Neidenfels ...... | Middlesbro' |
| 16 | Goorkha ...... | Calcutta |

### [REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald, arrived at London on the evening of the 16th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda passed Lisbon on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JAN. 17.

SECURITIES—
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...... £88 3-8 = — 1-8
3 do. Rentes ...... £98 = — 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ...... £106 = — 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper...... £65 3-4 = + 1-16

SILVER—
Spot in London ...... 27 15-16 = + 1-4
2 months hence ...... 27 5-8 = + 1-4
Spot in New York ...... 60 3-4 = + 1-2

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ...... 25·12 1-2 = — 1
Berlin ...... 20·45 = + 1-2
New York Demand ...... 4·87 1-2 = — 1-8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ...... 3 per cent = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills 2 5-8 per cent = — 1-8
3 " " " 2 5-8 per cent = unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills...... 2 7-8 per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ...... 2 1-8 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ...... 1 7-8 per cent = do
7 day market loans ...... 2 per cent = do

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 17 5-8 D.-J., sellers quiet.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 33 3-4 J.-F. sellers } quiet
Brown 31 J.-F. buyers

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 32 1-2 J.-F. sellers quiet.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 7-8

The Liverpool wool auction opened to-day. Number of Bales offered 23,000. Good competition and rather firmer rates 1-4 to 1-2 higher except best whites. Slightly improved tendency.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed steady. East Indian dull. Manchester steady. Total sales 9,000. Spot 3·87 + 5. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 13-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 3,000. Imports 15,000. Futures closed steady.

| Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-April |
|---|---|---|
| 3·73 | 3·77 | 3·80 |
| +2 | +3 | +3 |
| April-May | May-June | June-July |
| 3·83 | 3·86 | 3·89 |
| +3 | +4 | +4 |
| July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sep.-Oct. |
| 3·91 | 3·92 | 3·94 |
| +4 | +4 | +5 |

Receipts at U S Ports...... 20,000
Do. last year ...... 31,000
Exports to Great Britain ...... 7,000
Do. do Continent ...... 3,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot...... 7·25
Futures, month of March ...... 6·90 — 5
Do. do. July ...... 7·10 — 6

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot...... 7 + 3-16
Futures, month of April ...... 6·86 — 11
Do. do. July ...... 6·99 — 13
Tone at close ...... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 17th January, 1905 :—

Cotton ...... 17,931 bales.
Wheat ...... 35,184 cwts.
Linseed ...... 7,213 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard...... 7,885 "
Gingellyseed...... 18,277 "
Poppyseed...... 1,118 "
Groundnuts...... 2,607 "
Castorseed ...... 216 "
Rice ...... 13,095 "
Myrabollams...... 10,318 "
Cottonseed ...... 22,336 "
Mowraseed ...... 785 "
Gram ...... 4,117 "
Joowar ...... 6,870 "
Maize ...... 2,526 "

BOMBAY, JAN. 18.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.
Bank T. T. ...... 1s. 4 1-16d
Bank Demand ...... 1s 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do do ...... 170 3-4
Marks 3 do do ...... 138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight ...... 137
Shanghai 30 do do ...... 193
Japan 30 do do ...... 148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone firm.
Cash ... ... ... 98·0
1st Settlement 1st February... 98·0

Money Market.—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 20th October 5 do
Bank of Bengal do 10th November 6 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July...... 4 do

SEEDS—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed.—Tone steady. | | | |
| Ready ... ... ... | 5 | 6 | 0 |
| Rapeseed.—Tone quiet. | | | |
| Brown Cawnpore, Ready. | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Yellow Cawnpore, Ready | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Yellow Guzerat, Ready | 5 | 11 | 0 |
| Poppyseed.—Tone steady. | | | |
| Ready ... ... ... | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Castorseed—Tone firm. | | | |
| Ready ... ... ... | 28 | | |

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone firm
Howree Khandeish...... Rs. 39
15 per cent Mixed...... Rs. 38
25 per cent. " ... 37
50 per cent. " ... 35 1 2
Black Kutnee " ... 33

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone— quiet.
Estimated sales ......bales 8,000
Imports ...... do. 20,000

| Jan.-Feb | Feb.-Mch. | Mch.-Apl. |
|---|---|---|
| 3·79 | 3·74 | 3·77 |
| —3 | —3 | —3 |
| Apl.-May. | May-June | June-July |
| 3·80 | 3·83 | 3·86 |
| —3 | —3 | —3 |
| July-Aug. | Aug. Sept. | Sept.-Oct. |
| 3·88 | 3·89 | 3·91 |
| —3 | —3 | —3 |

COTTON.—The local market continues dull and depressed. There are free sellers of forward contracts at a heavy discount off January quotations and business remains very restricted. Receipts into Bombay are increasing.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)... 167 156 ... 25 Jan.
Bengals(H.G.) (Ry. terms) ... 168 158 ... 18 do.
Oomrawatee(descriptions) ... 166 160 ... 25 do.
Oomravatee description (M.-G.) 167 161 ... 18 do.
Khandeish (M.-G.) ... ... 162 156 25 do.
Do. do. ... ... 163 157 18 do.
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) }
Karanja do. do. do. } 168 162 ... 25 Jan.
Akola do. do. do. } 169 163 .. 18 do.
Oomra, good staple (M.G.) ... 175 169 ... 25 do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G) 170 164 ... 25 do.
Do. do. ... 171 165 ... 18 do.
Broach (M.-G.) ... 188 ... ... 25 Mar.
Do. (M.-G.) ... ... ... 183 16/25 do.
Bhownugger do. ... 177 167 160 25 May
Do (H.-G.) ... 174 164 157 25 do.
Muttia (M.-G.) ... 169 162 ... Feb-Mar 25
Dharwar (S.-G) ... ... ... 177 Apl.-May 25
Western ... ... ... ... 167 do.
Bengal (M.-G.) ... 170 160 ... 25 Jan.
Sind-Punjab ... 171 161 ... 18 do.
Jalgaon G. ... ... 164 158 25 do.
Do ... ... 165 159 18 do.
Nagpore and Kampti ... 171 165 ... 25 do.
Do. do. ... 172 166 ... 18 do.
Dhollera (M.-G.) ... 179 169 162 25 May.
Do. (H.-G.) ... 176 166 159 do.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ...... steady
Surats ...... dull
Good Bhownuggar...... ......
The Manchester Market has been...... steady
3 1-2 per cent Consols ...... 88 3-8
3 per cent Rentes ...... 98
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan ...... 106
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers ...... 65 3-4
Bar Silver ...... 27 15-16

## BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races open to any yacht will be sailed on Saturday next, the 21st January for three Cups presented by Mr. N. N. Wadia. The usual Club first prizes will be givin as secon prizes.

A Class Yachts Handicap Race start at 2-50 p. m. Course No. 5 followed by North Karanja leaving it to port and back to the Committee vessel

B Class Yachts Handicap Race start at 3-10 p. m., Course No. 5.

Tomtit Class and Handicap Race start at 3 p. m. Course No. 5.

The Entries will be closed on Friday noon.

MR. HENRY RICHARDS, K. C., who has been appointed a Judge of the High Court of Allahabad in succession to Mr. Justice Blair, is a member of the Irish Bar, to which he was called about twenty years ago. He has had a considerable practice in Equity, and went the Connaught Circuit, taking silk in 1899. The new Judge, who arrives in April, will doubtless prove a capable addition to the Bench but his nomination says the " Pioneer " will come as a public disappointment seeing that there was already at hand in the ranks of the Provincial Bar a barrister whose tried judicial capacity it might have been thought the Secretary of State would have found it impossible to overlook.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BRAMSTON—January 9, at Lyallpur, the wife of G A Bramston, P W Inspector, N-W Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MAY—KAYE—December 29, at St Paul's Church, Amritsar, by the Ven'ble H W Griffiths, M A, Archdeacon of Lahore, Cecil Gorman Philpott May, Punjab Irrigation, eldest son of John H May, Punjab Irrigation (retired), to Mabel, younger daughter of E R Kaye, late of Leicester, England.

DEATHS.

GRAHAM—January 10, at Ghazipur, Elizabeth Anne, the beloved wife of Mr E J B Graham aged 59 years.

MANSON—January 5, Emily the dearly loved wife of F B Manson, Forest Department, aged 58.

SWAYNE—January 2, at Steamer Point, Aden, of dysentry, Katharine Aimee, the beloved wife of Major H G C Swayne, Royal Engineers.


PURE BLOOD.
KEMP'S
"CLOVERINE."
RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE,

A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.

An excellent preparation for cleansing the Blood from all impurties such as Salt, Rheum, Acne, Boils, Scrofula, Hives, Ulcers, Pimples, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Itch, Climatic Eruptions, and other diseases in which the System requires cleansing.

Endorsed by the Entire Medical Profession, who place this combination at the head of all preparations for purifying the Blood.

Price, Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD.,
HIS EXCELLENCY'S CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.


## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 5h. 45m. High water, 9-25m., 10-34a. Low water, 3-50m., 3-42a.
Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society, Centenary Celebrations: Reading of papers in the Historical, Science and the Numismatic Sections, and adjourned meeting of the Sanskrit Section.
Warren's Circus, 9 p. m.
Bombay Industrial Exhibition, 3 to 11 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-30 o'clock this evening.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of December was 474 of which there were 107 males, 127 females, and 240 children.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A conversational meeting will be held this evening at 5-30 in the Hall of the New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, when Mirza Hoosein, the Anjuman's Munshi will be in attendance.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The Physician in Charge, St. George's Hospital begs to thank the undermentioned gentlemen for their very kind presents of money, fruit, cakes, wines, cigars etc., sent for the use of the patients during the Christmas season. Messrs Eugene Sandow, C. Ackhurst, A. Cameron, A. E. Boyd, D. W. Wilson, G. D. Marston, Mongini Bros, D. Merwan and Coy, and James Pearse and Coy etc.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of the Officers Commanding, the band of the 113th Infantry will play the following programme of music at Messrs W. B. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restuarant this evening, during the dinner hours.

March......Creole Belles......Lampe
Overture......L Espoir De L Alsace......Bidgood
Valse......Mandalay ......A Morelli
Selection......Ermiate......W Winterbottom
Gavotte......Le Bijou......F Godfrey
Intermezzo......Moonlight......Bouzette
Valse......Albertha......E Rosate
Galop......Akrobatou......Zikoff

MUSIC AT THE EXHIBITION.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Sarjant and Officers of 1st Battalion, the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-30 p.m., and 8-30 p.m., to-day :—

March......Warren Point......Collins
Overture......Die Irrfahrt Um's Gluck......Suppe
Selection ......Three Little Maids ......Rubens
Spanish Serenade ...La Paloma......Hartman
Selection......The Mountebanks ......Cellier
American Sketch ...Down South ......Myddleton
Galop ......Champagne ......Seeirbel

2ND PART.

March......Le Conquerant......Hume
Overture ......Masaniello ......Auber
Selection......The Toreador ......Caryll
Characteristic Piece...The Mill in the Black Forest...Eilenberg
Reminiscience of All Nations......Godfrey
Valse ......Pour Le Bill ......Elliot
Dance ......Dinah's Jubilee ......Karl Kaps

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—It is very cold just now, writes our Bhownagar correspondent, and dysentry and fever are prevalent. Botad, Dhola and Bhownagar stations will be decorated in consequence of the Maharaja coming on the 20th instant, by a special train. At Dhola, the arches with appropriate works are already being erected, while the Nilambaugh has undergone considerable change, the inside and outside having been artistically decorated. This residence will be lighted by electricity. One deputation formed of Mr. Dansingjee and others has already left for Kolhapur, while the other will be waiting at Viramgaum. The relations between the Maharajas of Bhownagar and Kolhapur are very cordial as they studied together in the College at Rajkote.—The passenger traffic is brisk on the B. G. J. P. Railway at present on account of its being the marriage season. So is the goods traffic, as trains loaded with grains are coming in from up-country.—A burglary was committed on Monday, at the bungalow of a Railway apothecary at Dhola. The thieves entered through a window and carried away a box containing clothes and vessels.

A POLICEMAN FOUND GAMBLING.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Jebb charged Chhotu Meher Sultanali, a Mahomedan labourer, with keeping a common gaming house at Parel, and Sawlakhan Madarkhan, a policeman in the employ of the Bombay Police Force, and eight others with gaming therein with cards and money. It appears that in consequence of certain information previously received, Inspector Jebb, armed with a Commissioner's warrant and accompanied by a party of policemen, proceeded to a house at Parel on Monday night last and arrested all the accused in the act of gambling. All the accused pleaded guilty to the charge except the policeman, who denied the charge, stating that he was not gambling. The evidence of Inspector Jebb and another policeman however, went to show that he was also in the ring and was gambling when the police raided the house. The Magistrate convicted all the accused and find the first accused Rs. 15. With regard to the policeman, his worship observed that his duty was to prevent crimes and when a crime was brought home against him, it was more heinous and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The rest of the accused were fined Rs. 5 each.

DOMESTIC DIFFERENCES. At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. S. B. Kapadia, Pleader, appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur on behalf of his client Bachoobai, a Parsi woman, aged about fifty, to show cause why the order made against her husband, Kawasji Nasserwanji, an engine-driver in the G. I. P. Railway, to pay her Rs 25 a month for her maintenance, should not be cancelled. Mr. Velinker, Pleader, appeared for the applicant. It appears that in consequence of the applicant having kept another woman, the respondent left his house in 1899 and applied to the Court for her maintenance, Mr. P. H. Dastur who then heard the case, ordered the applicant to pay to the respondent Rs. 25 per month. The applicant had now applied to the Court for the cancellation of the order on the ground that the woman with whom he had been living, died six months ago and that he was willing to take the respondent back with him and maintain her. Mr Velinker contended that his client repented for what he had done and undertook to treat her well. Mr. Kapadia said that the applicant had ill treated his wife and it would be a cruelty to compel her to go to his house at this age and work for him. His client was unwilling to go and live with him. The Magistrate observed when a man openly admitted that he led an immoral life, it was but natural for a woman, loving self-respect, to refuse to live with him. The question was whether she would be happy if she lived with him. The Court was of opinion that the woman with whom he had been living, having died only about six months ago, it was too early to say that the applicant had turned over a new leaf. If from the evidence, however, it would appear that he had turned over a new leaf and that the wife would not have to suffer from ill treatment, he would cancel the order for maintenance. Mr. Velinker urged that he had evidence to show that the wife had expressed her willingness in the presence of witnesses, to live with the applicant and that since the death of the woman he had been leading a moral life. His Worship observed that he did not think that sort of evidence was sufficient to cancel the order for maintenance. The application, was, after some further discussion, withdrawn.

## BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey presiding. There were present, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Sir Balchandra Krishna, Dr. K. E Dadachanji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

ASSITANT ACCOUNTANT'S SECURITY.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, requesting the sanction of the Committee and the Corporation to the security in the case of the Assistant Accountant in the Chief Accountant's Department being fixed at Rs 10,000. The Deputy Accountant and the Head Audit Clerk (now designated Head Clerk) in that department had each to furnish a security of Rs. 10,000, and he (the Commissioner) considered that the security to be furnished by the Assistant Accountant should be the same.

The Committee approved of the Commissioner's proposal subject to the Corporation's confirmation.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

The following report made by Dr. C. H. Cayley, Divisional Health Officer, No. 1 Division, with regard to the Bombay water-supply for the month of December last was recorded:—As compared with the previous month there was a diminition of the numbers of algæ and of the albuminoid ammonia in the sample of water taken from the Vehar Lake. The Tulsi water on the other hand showed a small increase in the albuminoid ammonia. The quality of the Tansa water remained unchanged except for an increase in the number of bacteria found per c.c."

The Committee after transacting some other business adjourned.

## OVERCROWDING THE LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I be permitted to remind your correspondent, one Mr. H. Dastur, that abuse is not argument and offensive and impertinent language betrays bad taste. Nobody denies that there are some briefless barristers and that a handful of them deal with law-touts. But what has that to do with the question which as pertinently observed by your correspondent, "A High Court Pleader," is whether there is a surfeit of pleaders which needs checking? The number of practising barristers in this Presidency is too small to produce any appreciable effect on the present congested state of the Bar of the subordinate Courts. Their number does not exceed one hundred and twenty-five, of which I think about eighty-five only practise in the subordinate Courts.

It is absurd on Mr Dastur's part to ascribe to me a desire to see "men with more money than brains" trotted out in the legal profession. I do not know how he read my letter. I did not advocate the lowering of the standard of the examination. On the contrary, I suggested a compulsory articling for a period of twelve months of the aspirants to the legal profession preparatory to their enrolment.

It is likewise absurd on Mr. Dastur's part to impute to me an intention to asperse the pleaders. I have some estimable friends belonging to that class who would do credit anywhere. I only stated the facts in my latter, and that too with extreme moderation. That is the reason why my statement has been endorsed by two pleaders already, and has been challenged by none of that fraternity. I would advise Mr. Dastur to leave alone the pleaders who are able to take care of themselves and do not need his misguided and officious advocacy.

A word as regards your correspondent "LL. B." He has said that he did not agree with all my suggestions. Would it not have been better if he had stated the points of disagreement and made some other suggestions in their place?—Yours, &c.,

K. E. GHAMAT.

Eldon Road, Jan. 18.

## THE CORPORATION AND THE GOVERNOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The proposal, whoever may be its originator, of giving by the Corporators from a fund raised by themselves, of a semi-official Banquet to H. E. the Governor and his Staff is an excellent one, and like tea-distribution, "pan-supari" etc, has a value of its own, which only the wise understand. The cost of a State Dinner given by the Governor annually is charged to the State revenue. Similarly, the cost of the Corporation Banquet should be a charged on the Municipal revenue. Therefore, the Municipal Act should be amended and in future a Budget grant be made to meet the cost of the function. In the amended Act, a provision should also be made, authorizing Municipal Officers and servants to work towards the getting up of the function, which, I think, they cannot do lawfully at present. My reason for the last suggestion is based on the following reasoning, (I may, however, be wrong in the view I take):—Time is money—and no Municipal money can be spent for the above purpose. Therefore, the engaging of Municipal servants is the spending of Municipal time, ink and paper, and consequently Municipal money, judged from this point of view, no Municipal man can be employed even on circulars for dinners. Let us hear what your legal readers have to say on the subject.—Yours, &c.,

C. I. E.


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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JAN. 19, 1905.

## MAHOMEDANS AND EDUCATION.

MR. THEODORE MORISON'S address at the recent Mahomedan Educational Conference at Lucknow, deserves the most careful consideration by Indian Mahomedans. Mr. Morison occupies an altogether unique position. He is upon the point of retirement to England after fifteen years of work in India as Professor and afterwards as head of the Aligarh Mahomedan College, an institution which owes much of its extraordinary success to his efforts. No one can speak with wider experience of the needs of Indian Mahomedans than he. There is no one in whose disinterestedness, sympathy and good judgment the community has firmer faith. On this occasion he gives particulars of a complete scheme at which he has long been working, for what he hopefully looks forward to as a means of raising the position of Mahomedans in India He describes their state, at present, as one of both material and intellectual poverty. He believes that these disabilities can be removed by patriotic effort upon the part of the community itself. He makes practical suggestions as to the lines upon which public-spirited endeavour is likely to be successful. The community is poor, but poverty is not all that it has to contend against. In Upper India, intellectual progress languishes because of the absence of material comforts, but in centres like Bombay and Rangoon, where Mahomedans have grown rich, mere change in worldly fortune has not raised, appreciably, the standard of their learning and culture. There is reason in Mr. Morison's contention that the putting of Mahomedans into a position to compete efficiently in the struggle for careers; if this could be done would be insufficient of itself. A competency is necessary for every man who would aspire to acquire culture, but enlightened measures are also wanted to encourage character-building and the pursuit of knowledge. Mr. Morison fixes the B. A. standard, which he holds should include a good knowledge of the English language, as the minimum educational qualification that a Mahomedan lad, of the better classes, should possess who would succeed in life. He deprecates the too prevalent idea that training for a degree should be confined so any particular institution. A degree is so difficult to secure that young men should miss no opportunity that offers itself. He urges them to avail themselves of whatever place of education they can obtain admission to, irrespective of its denomination, provided only that it afford really good teaching directed to enabling them to secure the standard of knowledge that is requisite. He advocates the acquirement of English for the obvious reason that, without this qualification many avenues to profitable employment are closed.

Mr. Morison goes on to discuss what a young man, who has obtained a degree can do for himself in life. He repeats no vague platitudes about turning to industrial careers, but sets forth the example of a certain young Mahomedan in India who is making, at this moment, a comfortable income out of the working of an improved loom from Japan. He suggests that benevolent Mahomedans should subscribe the small capital necessary for giving youngsters of their community a start, and points out that if intelligently worked, a fund for such a purpose need not be large, since the requirements, in each case, are small, and many of those who receive help in their struggling days, and who eventually succeed in consequence, are willing to repay what is advanced to them. The making of careers is only one portion of the scheme. The other is for the foundation of a Mahomedan University at Aligarh, where learning and research should go on, side by side, for their own sakes, and where scholarship should be carried to a level which would gain respect for the community throughout the cultured world. This University is not to be a mere examining board, such as are the so-called Universities of Calcutta and Allahabad, but a home of learning where scholars would live together and encourage one another in intellectual pursuits under the guidance of Indian professors, possessed of the best training that Europe can give.

As a first step towards the foundation of such a University, Mr. Morison proposes the establishment of a Faculty in Arabic, to be supported, partly by subscriptions from Mahomedans, and partly by such Government grants as have already been promised towards it. The cost will be considerable, but the advantages, it offers, are so obvious that he does not despair of raising the funds. When Arabic has been provided for, he would go on to the creations of a Faculty in Science. The grant of a Government Charter would come in good time, but is not essential. The object aimed at is the creation of a centre of genuine learning which the Mahomedan community could look upon as their own and take patriotic pride and pleasure in supporting. Scholars would grow up in connection with it, who would write books and orginate ideas. Their lives would be examples to their fellows, and their work would win requisition beyond the limits of India, because it would be sound. Let him, who will, call these proposals visionary. They are backed by more than mere enthusiasm, though enthusiasm, in a matter of the kind, can do much to further their materialisation. A certain amount of money has already been collected and more is promised. The existing Aligarh College was originally founded under even less favourable conditions, yet it has been so successful that it now annexes the majority of the University degrees taken by Mahomedans each year in India. Its cricket team has been able to beat some of the strongest elevens in the country. It has won universal respect for the character and the training of those it turns out. The secret of what it is doing lies in the efficiency of the men who have come out from English Universities to serve it and in the pride taken in it by Mahomedans everywhere. There is no reason why its scope should not be extended, why it should not develop into the University which Mr. Morison proposes. His scheme involves no upsetting of what is already working so usefully. Mahomedans may well take up the idea with zeal and push it forward with energy. A sustained effort, such as that which set the existing College upon its legs, is all that is required. The results to be attained make such an effort eminently worth while.

AN AFRICAN PROPAGANDA.

WE recently heard something of the mischievous propaganda begun in South Africa by the agents of the American Methodist Ethiopian Church. Apparently, the propaganda is increasing rather than diminishing for, only the other day, at Bloemfontein the Lieut-Governor of the Orange Colony was impelled to denounce the aims of the Ethiopian Church as they are indicated by the declarations of its agents. "Africa for the Africans" is the cry of the black native who, having been educated by the white missionary, now seeks to throw off his restraining influence. The founding of a Native African Church would be an interesting event especially to Indian Christians, were it not that the movement has been unfortunately given a political bias. The political sentiment of the Ethiopian Church seems to be created in America whence it gets its Methodist constitution, and it is developed by means of an American publication called "The Voice of the Missions." This production openly preaches the equality of the black races with the white in all things, and declares that if the Anglo-Saxon cannot mate in wedlock with the African aborigine, he should stay in England. The great object set before the natives and the Ethiopian Church in particular is the building up of a Negro republic in Africa as the expression of the Divine Will Clearly, teaching of this nature in South Africa is but the brewing of trouble for those who are giving it forth. Sir Hamilton Goold-Adams uttered a warning to the agents of the Ethiopian Church, and declared that the Orange River Government would discountenance, as far they possibly could any support being given to a body acknowledging aims of the nature indicated. The Ethiopian Church movement as a departure in "Ecclesiastical Self-Government" represents a revolt against the white missionaries, for whom a recent conference of the Native Church had nothing but abuse. The missionaries have laboured to instruct the natives who now imagine themselves capable of conducting their own religious affairs, and with a considerable show of ingratitude indicate their anxiety for the departure of their teachers. If the pupils of the missionaries had reached the stage where they might be safely left to their own devices, the situation would be interesting. But with races scarcely removed from barbarism, freedom from other control threatens to spell disaster. The Germans believe, or at any rate Colonel Leutwein has stated, that the rebellion in Damaraland has been largely fostered by a prophet from Cape Colony who claims to belong to the Ethiopian Church. There are, however, other causes for the rising which is giving Germany so much trouble, and has become graver since Hendrik Withboi, described as the "Black Napoleon" has joined forces with the revolted Hereros. The Hottentot insurrection and the religious revolt, taken together, are portents of a serious danger from the Black races in South Africa, and it is not possible to avoid the conclusion that the Christian missionaries have been unwitting agents in developing the sentiment which is behind it all. It is no longer a case of savagery resisting the inroads of civilization. The savage has been partly instructed, and the doctrine of spiritual equality is being applied to the intellectual, social and physical aspects of existence. The educated African is too near to barbarism to realise the distance that still separates him from the civilized white, and trouble threatens in consequence.

LIFE IN AN INDUSTRIAL TRAINING-SHIP.

MUCH attention has been drawn lately to the industrial training-ship as one of the most effective agencies next to the Royal Navy, in turning out really smart and intelligent young men. The few years passed on such a ship have proved most valuable in moulding the character and building up the physique of many a youth in England. Strange to say, in spite of these advantages the committal to a training-ship is regarded both by parents and by the boys themselves as a dire calamity. The feeling, indeed, in this respect is so strong that it is only a few months ago since a boy, who was brought up in one of the police courts, tried to strangle himself through fear of being sent to such a ship. There, however, seems to be a very great misconception as to the life of boys on board a training-ship Many seem to regard the lads as so many desperate young criminals, the very worst of the juvenile population, while, as a matter of fact, the mercantile marine is being constantly recruited by boys from the training-ships, who, it is satisfactory to learn, in the great majority of cases prove a credit to the ship from which they have come. The daily life of a boy on board one of these ships is not uninteresting. The boy will be tumbled out of bed at 5 A.M., and the morning ablutions over, will lend a hand at scrubbing down the decks, etc. Breakfast consists of an ample meal of bread and cocoa. Then, if he is in the port watch whose turn it is for school, he will go to his lessons for the rest of the morning, with the break of a few minutes at eleven for recreation; if, however, he is in the starboard watch he will spend the morning in learning some of the many details of a seaman's craft. The watches change weekly and have five days in a fortnight at school At 12-30 comes dinner, which probably consists of meat, suet pudding and potatoes. After dinner the boy is at liberty to play about as much as he likes till two, and usually may be seen on the upper or hurricane decks enjoying himself to the top of his bent. After this, school and seamanship instruction occupy the lads, according to the watch they may be in, until four; the rest of the evening, after a good tea, being spent in play, boat practice, or, it may be, drill. At seven o'clock it is time for prayers, and by eight all are once more safely in bed. There are shoemakers', tailors', and carpenters' shops on board, and a good brass band. Gymnastics and swimming are taught, and particular attention is given to rowing. Perhaps the only thing that can be said to disadvantage of the industrial training-ship life is the comparatively small amount of shore exercise which the boys get. The fact that the boys show little desire to abscond after a few weeks of the life is proof, we think, that they are contented and well cared for. The industrial ship certainly solves one of our hardest problems, for it is an institution which makes, out of apparently unpromising material, efficient and useful men.

H. M. S. Fox, Captain John B. Eustace, R. N., arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo.

A NATIVE trade agent is now located at Gartok in Western Tibet, having proceeded there from Simla.

SIR CHARLES RIVAZ, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, proceeds Home on six months' leave in the middle of April.

MR. TODHUNTER, C. S, who is engaged in an examination of the Abkari systems in the various Provinces, has now proceeded on duty to Central India, having completed his work as regards the Central Provinces.

FURTHER experiments with wireless telegraphy between Diamond Island and Slipper Island, north of the Andaman group, show marked success. Messages have also been got through intermittently from Port Blair itself.

THE Ballot at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday for Chairman of the Chamber for the current year resulted in the re-election of the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong of the firm of Messrs. Lyon and Co.

IT is intended to introduce third class corridor carriages, with simple refreshment arrangements for native passengers, on Indian railways. This may render it possible to improve the timing of fast trains, as there will be fewer stops when dining cars are generally in use.

With reference to the list of the Hon. Mr. Scott Montagu's awards, in connection with the Delhi-Bombay Trials, which we published on Wednesday, it should have been stated that two of the awards in question were given to the Orleans Car and to the Lanchester Car, but they could not be accepted by these Cars, as the owners were not residing in India.

JUDGING from the published tables of receipts and expenditure of the Government of India, return of railway traffic, and opium sales the current financial year should close with a surplus of six or seven crores. There are, of course, special items of expenditure relative to the Tibet, and Kabul Missions, yet the year promises to be a record one of prosperity.

HIS MAJESTY the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of Sir Hugh Barnes, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, to be a Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India. Presumably Sir Hugh Barnes gets the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir Charles Crosthwaite, whose ten years expires on the 3rd March. A Lieutenant-Governor of Burma thus succeeds a Chief Commissioner of the same Province. The appointment comes as a surprise, for though Sir Hugh Barnes has had poor health since he accepted the Lieutenant-Governorship of Burma, he was working with energy, and had, so far as is known, no idea of leaving prematurely.

EARLY on the 30th ultimo, Lieutenant Commander E. F. Jellicoe, of the torpedo-boat destroyer "Whiting," was found lying in his cabin (at Hongkong) with a bullet wound in the head. A revolver was lying beside him, one of the chambers of which was discharged, and all indications pointed to a case of suicide. The body was removed to the Naval Mortuary, and an enquiry was held on board H. M. S. "Thetis."

IN islands that grow vanilla, and are under the control of French Companies an order has been promulgated under which all cases containing vanilla can be officially examined and, if found up to the standard, will receive an official stamp as a guarantee of the good quality of the vanilla. This, it is hoped, will stop the practice of mixing inferior sorts with the best, a custom that tends to lower its value in the market.

THE roving commission of Russian naval experts, which is now visiting all the great ship-building yards of the Continent in connection with the ultimate need for entirely reconstructing the Russian Navy, has just arrived at Toulon to inspect the chief naval establishments of France. They will spend a week in France, and will return direct to St. Petersburg. The British shipbuilders are not to be favoured with Russia's patronage. Upon the result of the report of the commission will depend the flow of orders when the war is over.

M. CIRO, the great caterer of the Riviera, is seriously concerned for Monte Carlo. Its sobriety and respectability have been causing him serious apprehension for a long time, and he has been in London for inspiration in his efforts to revive the merry old times. He thinks he has divined the magic secret, and he has gone back eager to utilise it. The talisman takes the form of tempting suppers at fixed and reasonable rates, which are now coining money in one or two London hotels, and Ciro is to level his batterie de cuisine at the same angle from New Year's Eve. He is confident of reviving the supper tradition at Monte Carlo.

THE ancient question of the oldest licensed house is now being discussed in Germany. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" recently considered the claims of two rivals, one the "Eagle" in Nimritz, which claims to date from 1433, and the "Lion" in Adorf, from 1440. Now a correspondent (quoted by the "Hamburger Nachrichten") sets forward the "Giant" at Miltenberg as having been uninterruptedly an inn since so far back as the twelfth century. In it lodged several of the Emperors when visiting that town, notably Frederick I. in 1158 and 1168; Louis of Bavaria slept there with a great following in 1316. In 1518 no less a personage than Martin Luther put up at the "Giant," while on his way to Heidelberg. A visitor of another kind, the warlike Count Tilly, lodged there on November 3, 1621, with the Count of Anhalt, the reckoning for the pair of them coming to 3,000 gulden. Altogether, few old inns can have had a longer or more notable history.

## THE STRANGER WITHIN OUR GATES.

### DR. PETERS ON "ENGLAND AND THE ENGLISH."

When the door opens, says Dr. Carl Peters in describing a typical English entertainment, the lady of the house stretches forth her hand with a smile. Oh, Dr. Peters, I am so glad to see you. The amiable manners of the representative hostess towards Dr. Peters in the flesh may be quite sincerely copied in welcoming the offspring of his literary energies. 'England and the English" is an interesting book, because it is the outcome of the writer's own keen and intelligent interest in his subject. Dr. Peters has lived in London for ten years, and has the saving grace to admit that his knowledge of its denizens is still capable of augmentations. The man who acknowledges his own limitation in this fashion bespeaks a favourable hearing and deserves it. His mistakes, such as they are, will be condoned in remembrance of his modesty. And Dr. Peters perpetrates comparatively few blunders of a serious description. It is curious to find him stating that the University of Cambridge is predominently Nonconformist and returns Liberals to Parliament. The remark that in the House of Commons most of the members stand must be due to some misconception, while the announcement that if through the chance absence of its supporters a Government is defeated only once by a single vote, it must resign, however strong its majority, is a quite excusable over-statement of constitutional doctrine. Dr. Peters is quite alive to the flexibility of our institutions and the spontaneity which distinguishes our public life from that of his own country. Still, it is very natural for him to imagine that the closing of shops on Bank Holidays is prescribed by law, when as a matter of fact it is a practice as voluntary as it is universal. He will accept the correction as another example of how the individual Briton deprecates anything being done for him by the State which he can do for himself.

On the whole, writes a reviewer in the "Pall Mall Gazette," we gather that Dr. Peters's impressions of London diverge considerably from those recorded by the Rev. Robert Spalding. He likes the "natural, soft, serpentine line" of the Strand and Oxford-street, which is such a contrast to the rectangles of Berlin. He notes the high vitality of the London street scene, the individuality of its traffic, the absence of uniforms, more than compensated by the brightness of feminine attire. Teetotallers will be mystified to hear that the "early closing" of public-houses in the Metropolis is a conspicuous mark of social wisdom, and if there is any gratitude in the Royal Academy, Dr. Peters's appreciation of the Tate Gallery should certainly bring him to a place at the next banquet. The author deals, on the whole, generously with us in the artistic region. We are "not only unmusical, but decidedly antimusical," and our statues are, with few exceptions, rubbish, pure and simple. But our painting pleases, and the English theatre has a high place in his estimation, the acting style being pronounced more natural than that of the Continental schools. Of the resources of English libraries Dr. Peters received a lasting impression from the discovery, on his first visit, that even his own college essays had not escaped the prehensile, activity of the British Museum.

Upon the social side of English life our intelligent guest has observed and reflected to some purpose, and we can only give a sample of the general rules which he recommends to the uninitiated foreigner :—

The hair must not be straightened with a pocket comb in public, nor the moustache continually twisted between the fingers, actions to which we are unfortunately accustomed in our country.

It shows want of education to stare at people in the street; we simply pass by without taking any notice of them. Our face is our private property, and not at the disposal of just any casual passer-by. Generally speaking, the best way of getting on in English countries is to treat others as if they were non-existing. It is the custom to speak in an under tone in the streets and in public restaurants, and to desist from loud utterances. No one is supposed to possess the right of intruding upon the breathing space of others by the waves of his own speech. It is considered a sign of bad manners to talk in a restaurant so loudly as to be overheard beyond the precincts of the table at which one is seated; in dire contrast to the manners in use with the highest German Society, where it is thought quite the right thing to disturb those sitting near by carrying on conversation in so loud a tone that everyone can hear what is being said. Such trifles as these are the cause of the disregard often shown towards Germans in England.

Of the life and habits of the wealthier classes in England Dr. Peters presents upon the whole a just view. He has found their conversation insipid and their crowded receptions meaningless, in which impressions he may not stand alone. But the author must have been "had" by whoever told him that "school girls sometimes lose as much as £70 at bridge after tea" and it is, of course, absurd to say that cricket and football, which "originally appealed to the nation as sports only," are now "merely the wherewithals for gaining money quickly and on a large scale." Even the "Daily News" is understood to approve of these pastimes, and our contemporary's keen nose for a bookmaker would surely have been proved ere now, if they had become the gambling implements of Dr. Peters's imagination. The author seems to have been inveigled into a gratuitous cynicism now and then by accepting too literally the suggestions of a sensational or satirical journalism. The following sounds like an echo of the kind suggested :—

Titles, and, above all, money, are the prices at which beauty is disposed of in the Society of this country. No one, however, is expected here to buy a pig in the poke. The various evening costumes give chances enough to form an opinion of the physical qualities of the wearer, whilst the sports provide an accurate test of the health and good condition all round.

It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that the cultivation of beauty plays an important part in the life of an English Society lady, considering that her beauty is her stock-in-trade which endows her at one blow with all those things, to acquire which a man must devote years of energy—rank, money, and amusements. The care of skin and hands has developed in England to an extent formerly unheard of, the whole of the morning sometimes being given over to it.

And this should be readily traceable to the comic press :—

Where is Lady 'X.?' some one asked Lord X. at the beginning of a season. Do you mean the one with dark hair who went off with Lord Y.? No, I mean the last one—the fair one. Oh, she decamped three weeks ago with my groom.

In the political world Dr. Peters is duly impressed with the stability of the Parliamentary system, and its entire harmony with the national character. He contrasts the sensible freedom with which English politicians may change their allegiance over a new and momentous issue, with the obstinate and pedantic adhesion of the German type to a theoretical programme. The fairness and moderation of political discussion are also noted in an approving spirit.

Although the stakes at issue are, compared with Germany, immeasurably larger, yet for all that the contest is fought out with an objective calmness and a measured urbanity worthy of admiration. It is true that, in addition to material arguments sarcasm plays a great part in Parliamentary debate, as in public meetings. But the bounds of pleasing good humour are seldom surpassed, and it never degenerates into the vulgar tactics of personal abuse and grave calumnies that so often figure in German political life. Fair play, even against the enemy, is taken as a matter of course, and a statesman who tried to fight with poisoned weapons would soon have to clear out here.

Of the Press, we are pleased to think, our critic has a high opinion all round. The promptness and accuracy of its news are commended, and it seems that copying paragraphs from other papers, as is the custom in Germany, does not occur here, although the press-cutting agencies have sometimes induced us to think otherwise. The abstinence from personal abuse has also struck Dr. Peters favourably, and although he thinks the balance of judgment is lost sometimes in upholding British interests as against the foreigner, and the author himself has been hard hit occasionally, he is candid enough to add that the English Press has never treated me in so scurvy a manner as that of my own country, for which I was working.

# RUSSIAN RAIDERS.

## JAPAN SHIP BUILDING.

## THE BALTIC FLEET.

## CHINA'S NEUTRALITY.

## THE POWERS AND INTERVENTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 17.

Japan is constructing a first-class armoured cruiser at Kure.

General Kuropatkin, in reporting the cavalry raid, says that the Japanese outflanked a column of Russian cavalry which was retiring northward when an engagement ensued.

The Japanese suffered severely from the fire of the Russian artillery.

The Russians retired in good order, losing five officers and 50 men, killed and wounded.

General Stoessel and 245 officers sailed from Nagasaki for Europe to-day.

Notwithstanding the resentment at Tokio over the prolonged sojourn of the Baltic squadron at Madagascar, there is unlikely to be any further outcome of feeling which, it is believed, is based upon a misapprehension regarding French neutrality regulations. The latter differ totally from the British and place no limit on the stay of a belligerent in French ports unless accompanied by a prize. It is, moreover, pointed out that the Japanese may enjoy similar advantages at Saigon.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

French correspondents at St. Petersburg state that the Baltic squadron has sailed from Madagascar.

It is announced at Washington that China is issuing a general denial to the charges made in the Russian Circular of the 12th inst.

The officials at Washington consider that joint action of the Powers with a view to preserving China's neutrality is necessary owing to the danger of an anti-foreign outbreak in China.

Mr. Secretary Hay will circularise the Powers to this effect, if circumstances compel him.

Despatches from Washington state that Russia has thanked Mr. Secretary Hay for calling China's attention to the violations of neutrality.

Count Cassini, the Russian Minister at Washington, declares that Russia has positive proof of the violations, and that unless China mends her ways, Russia will be forced to look to her own interests.

Admiral Batrovosky's Russian squadron has passed Perim, going in the direction of Jibutil.

The "Times" correspondent at Port Arthur says that the inspection of the Russian warships in the harbour has shown that the Peresviet, Poltava, Pallada and Bayan may be saved at great expense and difficulty.

The Retvisan is hopeless and the Pobeida doubtful.

The Sevastopal is sunk in 150 feet of water.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 18.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London 17th January, states that the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" says that the plan of operations of General Kaulbar's army includes violatiens of the Chinese territory, similar to those committed during General Mistchenko's cavalry raids, and he suggests that Russia desires to compel European intervention leading to peace.

The "Times" adopts this suggestion.

### THE JAPANESE WAR RELIEF FUND.

THE Society of the Japanese residents in Bombay acknowledge with thanks the following further contributions toward the fund started in aid of the widows and families of the Japanese soldiers and sailors fallen in the War between Japan and Russia :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount previously acknowledged ... | 88,819 | 3 | 0 |
| Through Messrs Fujes and Company | 700 | | |
| Mr S R Bomanjee .................. | 200 | | |
| The Juniors members of the Bar of the Madras High Court, through Mr V Ramesam .................. | *100 | | |
| Through Dr Devindra Singh .......... | 84 | | |
| Through Mr Lala Damoderdass, Umballa .......... | 75 | | |
| Through Mrs G S Lewis, Ferozepur ... | 70 | | |
| Mr Ardeshir Hormasjee Chinoy ........ | 51 | | |
| A Hindoo gentleman, Ludhiana ........ | 50 | | |
| Colonel Grant .................. | 50 | | |
| Through Mr Lallubhai P Parekh, Ahmedabad .................. | 50 | | |
| Mr J G Tait .................. | 30 | | |
| Through Mr Amornath Bonerji, Benares .................. | 29 | 8 | 0 |
| Major Tigbe, Sibe .................. | 15 | | |
| Major Barkley, Sibe .................. | 15 | | |
| Messrs S J Abhianker and Friends, Kolapoor.................. | 15 | | |
| Mr J Bhabha, Bangalore .................. | 20 | | |
| Through Mr V G Bakshi, Indore :— | | | |
| Rai Bahadur Nanakchand C I E.......... | 25 | | |
| Rai Bahadur Brijmohanlal .......... | 15 | | |
| Sh Ghonsali .................. | 10 | | |
| Moulvi Amir Hider Ali Saheb .......... | 10 | | |
| Rao Saheb Vinayakrao Bhaya.......... | 10 | | |
| Rao Saheb G W Barne.......... | 10 | | |
| Kamdar Saheb of Sheopur .......... | 10 | | |
| Rao Bahadur K V Muley .......... | 10 | | |
| Rao Bahadur Shrikisondass Gurwalla | 10 | | |
| Amounts under Rs 5.................. | 59 | 10 | 3 |
| Through Budh Kraja Jaganathrao ... | 10 | | |
| Messrs Date and Company.......... | 10 | | |
| Mr Pirozshah Bapoojee Guzder .......... | 10 | | |
| A Parsee sympathiser .................. | 10 | | |
| Upendra Narayan Mukerji .......... | 10 | | |
| Krishna Kumar Bose .................. | 10 | | |
| C K Sen .................. | 12 | | |
| Through Messrs Carson and Company, Colombo .................. | 382 | 1 | 4 |
| Amount under Rs 10.................. | 77 | 13 | 0 |
| Total ... | 91,075 | 3 | 7 |

Contributions will be received and acknowledged by the Yokohama Specie Bank Limited, Bombay, on behalf of the Society.

THE Natural History Museum has received as a present from the Earl of Crawford some interesting relics of the great eruptions in the West Indies in 1902-1903. He visited Martinique and St. Vincent during his cruise round the world in the yacht Valhalla last year, and gathered a number of articles fused and altered by the heat-blast. The collection includes a large volcanic bomb and dust from the decks of the Roddam and Coya, and one or two glass tumblers contorted into extraordinary shape.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India E. J. Lee, 28 Esplanade Road Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE PETERSBURG STRIKE.

### A Grave Situation.

### POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The Putiloff iron works where the strike has taken place are the largest in St. Petersburg.

The strikers disclaim any Socialist connections, but the Police and Military are nevertheless taking precautions.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

The great strike of ironworkers and other kindred trades at St. Petersburg is assuming a menacing aspect.

50,000 men are already out on strike, and all work has ceased in the Government dockyards on the Neva.

The whole movement is directed by a capable organisation.

## THE BAKU STRIKE.

### The Men's Demands Conceded.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

The strikes at the Baku oil fields have finished the employers having yielded to the men's demands.

## WESTPHALIAN MINERS STRIKE.

### Hundred and Sixty Thousand Men Out.

### INDUSTRY PARALYSED.

One hundred and sixty thousand miners have hitherto struck in Westphalia, threatening a general paralysis of the industry.

## GERMAN DEMAND FOR COAL.

### Sudden Advance of Prices.

A sudden German demand has raised the [illegible] of coal, especially bunker coal in England, and prices yesterday in some cases were two shillings a ton higher.

## AUSTRALIAN MAIL CONTRACT.

### Orient Company's Tender Rejected.

The Australian Commonwealth has rejected the amended Orient Company's mail tender of £140,000 sterling.

## CHINESE MISSION TO LHASA.

Tongshayachi, the special Chinese Envoy to Lhasa, is travelling via Szechuen.

## THE DALAI LAMA.

### Departure from Urga.

Reuter (Peking) says it is reported that Dalai Lama is leaving Urga for Kiakhta.

## COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

### REDUCTION OF CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 18.

A resolution, passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the Commercial Bank of India for the reduction of capital, was to-day confirmed at another extraordinary general meeting, the voting being unanimous. Mr. Reginal Murray occupied the chair.

## RAJAH OF PARLAKIMEDI.

The Rajah of Parlakimedi was received by the Viceroy this afternoon.

## PRINCE ADALBERT LEAVES FOR COLOMBO.

The German cruiser Hertha with Prince Adalbert aboard left to-day for Colombo.

## THE INDIAN COMMERCIAL MISSION.

The Indian Commercial Mission has arrived at Bam, all well.

## CALCUTTA RACES

The following are the details of the Calcutta Races run to-day :—

The Cyde Plate, 7 furlongs.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Natalina............ | Firth .............. | 1 |
| Pat................ | C. Ames ........... | 2 |
| Nirvana ............ | O'Neil ............ | 3 |
| Shylock ............ | Kumad.............. | 4 |

Time 1 min. 31 secs.

The Howrah Plate, 6 furlongs.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Springlock ............ | Robinson ......... | 1 |
| Minerva.................. | P. Morrison...... | 2 |
| East Ferry ............ | Ames ............. | 3 |
| Teecoota ............ | Melsom ........... | 4 |

Time 1 min. 16 2-15 secs.

The Napier Plate, 6 furlongs

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Miss Beryl ............ | O'Neil............. | 1 |
| Red St. ............ | Southall............ | 2 |
| Esmeralda............ | Ames .............. | 3 |
| Princes Royal........... | Penton ............ | 4 |

Time 1 min. 20 secs.

The Sealdah Plate, 1 mile.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Testwood.................. | A Hoyt............ | 1 |
| Winklet .................. | O'Neil ............ | 2 |
| Fotheringay ............ | Russel ............ | 3 |
| Cherry.................. | Southall .......... | 4 |

Time 1 min. 14 secs.

The Prinsep Plate, one-and-quarter miles.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Riverside ............ | Robinson ......... | 1 |
| Local.................. | Penton............ | 2 |
| Cerburton ............ | Kamal.............. | 3 |
| Wild Raven............ | Evans ............. | 4 |

Time 2 mins 12 2-15 secs.

The St. George's Plate, 5 furlongs

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Florrie.................. | Southall .......... | 1 |
| Signorina ............ | Penton ............ | 2 |
| Young Sirdar ............ | Ames.............. | 3 |
| Leda .................. | Evans ............. | 4 |

Time 1 min. 2 3-15 secs.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

## ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

### The Frolicsome Season.

### A NEW MUSICAL PLAY.

### MR. BARRIES "PETER PAN" TOMIME

LONDON, DEC. 30.

Last night, at Wyndham's Theatre, "Peggy Machree, a play with music by Patrick Bidwell, lyrics by the author, incidental music by Signor Esposito, with additional numbers by Mr. Clarence Lucas, opened Mr. Charles E. Hamilton's season. You would say on the outset that here are many cooks indeed to make a broth, but, at all events in the effect, they have by no means spoilt it. The plot is sweet intelligible, and straight-forward; during a fair in a village in Ireland, and in the middle of the eighteenth century, when, as is so often carefully explained to us, flourished all romance, beauty, and colour, the Lady Margaret O'Driscoll disguises herself as a peasant named Peggy Machree, and plays the high-spirited girl with any of them. In the fun of things Peggy marries a Barry Trevor by a supposed false priest. But the priest is as genuine as his cloth ; and thus the brave and merry plot speeds on its way, this crucial incident being preceded by a delightful opening Chorus of Colleens, who strike the right note of gaiety and of real, not imitative, Irish humour from the outset. When the bridal couple, accompanied by an uproarious crowd, return to the stage, which for a few minutes has been occupied by older gossips of the place, the discovery is made that a true and real marriage has taken place. The news that the two have made a real marriage, when, indeed, they had taken the matter as a real piece of fun in a day of spring fun, shocks and startles both ; as would naturally happen in that romantic country in the middle of the eighteenth century, Barry enlists under a sudden inspiration, the lady she returns to the Castle O'Driscoll.

It would seem impossible to describe a dramatic composition of this kind without describing to all intents and purposes the plot of the piece through which runs a streak of really charming music containing singular prettiness, and no trace of vulgarity about it. The second act is merely a loop to the third, which reveals the identity of one who in the former act has rescued the Lady Margaret from a terrible accident, and as a reward, has been appointed her ladyship's footman. In this act occurs a charming little melody, entitled "The Old Oak Tree," which is assigned to the Lady Margaret. As a general detail, one of the lady's suitors, Sir Lawrence Borthwick, attempts to bribe the faithful footman to drug one of her horses, in order that he may carry her, one supposes, to the neighbouring church. At this point a most felicitous coincidence occurs, for, though Barry Trevor has not recognised the Lady Margaret as Peggy Machree, he has, nevertheless, fallen deeply in love with her, knowing well that, both from her position and his, apart from other matters, the accomplishment thereof would be impossible. By a lucky turn of fortune's wheel at this coincidental juncture he learns that his lost estate and fortune have been recovered. At first he will not believe her to be the Peggy Machree of former days, but by a quick change, known only on the stage, she, after a pause, reappears in her old peasant dress in which she had danced at the fair with Parry Trevor.

Mr. Bidwell's music is light, and enchanting ; the first act contains distinctly an Irish touch by reason of the use of those intervals with which we associate Irish folk music. As there was no book of words to be had in the house, and as the Wagnerian method was used of darkening the whole theatre during the piece, save, of course, for the intervals, it was impossible to note, detail by detail, the names of the various ballads. But throughout the work there was singular refinement of tone and good inspiration. One song, "Honeymoon Hall," sung beautifully by Miss Marie Dainton, arrested one at once, not only by its essential prettiness, but also by the ingenuity with which, from a humorous point, it was treated. Other interpolated songs selected by Mr. O'Sullivan were equally, in their own particular way, admirable ; and, again, the bustle and business of the chorus, and the real beauty of many of the ballads in the piece were all quite delightful. As for the cast, the onus of work fell upon the shoulders of Miss Marie Dainton and Mr. Denis O'Sullivan. Miss Marie Dainton was particularly charming in every kind of way, with essential grace in her art and in the expresssion of that art she is vital to the finger tips, and her sense of humour is very natural and very delicate. Mr. Denis O'Sullivan was his own unparalleled Irish self. It is true that Mr. O'Sullivan, once you have seen him in two or three parts, shows you that he does not possess what Shakspeare called infinite variety but he is a real artist and, what is more, a genuine student. Mrs E. H. Brooke as Lady Margaret's aunt played the nice aristocratic old lady of the period of the piece. Mr. J. Gracine Campbell, who took the part of a very dignified Scotch major-domo, was excellent, and the remainder of the cast was quite adequate. The work had undoubtedly a popular success.

The piece which on Wednesday night kept a crowded audience at the Duke of York's in ecstasies is less a play than a playground. A playground in which Mr. Barrie's impish sense of fun may disport itself to the fullest. The story is really of little moment. Peter Pan is half-human, half fairy, or rather is wholly human and wholly fairy by turns. As fairy he visits a night-nursery where three children are sleeping, and induces them to fly away with him to his home, where he had his comrades, who share his uncertain nature, have a cave underground. Mrs. Darling is terribly distressed to find her children gone. After spending some time at Peter's home, where the eldest child, Wendy, mothers Peter and his companions, the three children return home. Their father, who blames himself for contributing to their disappearance by removing Nana, the large dog, from the nursery to the back yard, is doing curious penance by living, more or less, in a dog kennel. Their mother is almost distraught with grief. As she is sitting in the night nursery, broken hearted, and lamenting her loss in blank verse, they, unobserved by her, silently steal within the harbour of her outstretched arms. Curtain.

Now this is, strictly speaking, the whole of the argument. All else is not development of action, but invention of incidents which have no direct bearing on the main issue. It is true that Peter Pan and his friends have never known a mother's care and want to know it, and that Wendy is attracted by the idea of mothering Peter Pan and Company. True, again, that the mothering leads to some delightful scenes. But any child who receives an invitation to fairyland will go. And if he or she leaves behind a beloved and loving mother, the child will not be long away. Having regard to the mother's feelings, it is customary in such cases to invoke the aid of dream. We cannot imagine why Mr. Barrie has not done so. To us the all-painfull passage of the play was the concluding scene. Mrs. Darling was suffering, and had, we know not for how long, been suffering, as only a mother can. And what had her husband been doing the while ? Well, playing the fool in a dog-kennel and finding solace in the fact that his folly always draws a crowd in the street, and has led to the reproduction of his portrait as a picture post-card. Now, however the case may stand with the Darling children, their parents can only be taken as human beings. We are glad that Mrs. Darling has her children again. It would have been horrible that she should not. Mr. Darling we are not so sure about. Anyhow, we cannot believe that the Darling household will be as happy hereafter as they were at the outset. The children are bound to think queerly of their father. And Mrs. Darling can hardly esteem her husband the more for his having, when she needed all the support and consolation that only he could afford her, preferred to earn notoriety, apparently not ungrateful, by fantastic penance in a dog-kennel. In so far as the play deals directly with life, we think it a bit cruel. We are not at all in love with dream-plays, but we feel that in this case the ameliorating use of dream would be welcome.

We have now to consider why it was that the audience, enjoyed "Peter Pan" more than any piece produced for many months. It is because of Mr. Barrie's marvellous fertility in humorous and pathetic touches. A dramatic outline, such as we have described, would, in any other hands, have produced an intolerable mass of irritating padding. With Mr. Barrie, when he chooses to be sportife, the padding becomes the life and soul of the piece. We have only space to indicate a few of the innumerable means by which Mr. Barrie raises a harvest of hilarity, on what we cannot but consider a rather poor plot of ground. The first thing to tickle us is the appearance before the curtain of Miss Ela Q. May, a dainty little damsel, who made a notable first appearance in "The Man who Stole the Castle." We settle down to hear a tiny prologue. But we get none, Miss May trots off again without opening her lips. We feel that Mr. Barrie has started poking fun at us already, but what of that ! We know that it will be "choicely good" fun, and would rather have it poked at us than miss it. The curtain rises, and we see the night-nursery of the Darlings. A huge dog slumbers by the fire. Anon, it rouses itself and proceeds to discharge the duties of a nurse. Solemnly and silently it airs the children's clothes and makes ready the bath. Now performing dogs are very funny, but amusement comes not so much of their success in imitating humanity as of their failure. Nana, as acted by Mr. Arthur Lupino, is much funnier than any perfoming dog can be. Whichever be the superior animal, a man can yet give a better imitation of a dog than a dog can give of a man. And we roar when Mr. Darling remarks, critically, I have often thought it was a mistake having a dog for a nurse, our joy is complete. We next make the acquaintance of the Darling children, and very delightful children they are. Mr. Barrie has a keen eye for children, and a kindly recognition of the varieties of child character. It may be said, once for all, that each and every child scene of this play is delicious, and it is to be remembered that all the scenes occurring in Peter Pan's dwelling are child-scenes. Peter Pan comes in search of his lost shadow, he recovers it, and with the aid of Wendy attaches it again to his person. The other children awake, and the excursion party is formed. Peter Pan and the three children fly out of the window.

Peter Pan lives in a troublous land. It is infested with all the terrible creatures that the schoolboy of the sixties used to gloat over in "Boys of England" Sons of Albion, and Young Men of Great Britain. There is a band of pirates, headed by a very truculent and sinister person of the name of Hook, who having had a hand snapped off by a crocodile, has supplied the deficiency with a very formidable hook, of which his men stand in awe. There is a tribe of Redskins hardly less forbidding. The pirates massacre the Redskins, and, trapping Peter Pan's friends above ground, carry them off to the ship. The captives are eight, in all ; six are to walk the plank, the other two will do as cabin-boys. Which of them will save their lives by accepting service under the execrable Captain Hook? There is some wavering until it is clearly explained that the cabin boys must swear disloyalty to King Edward. That unites them solid and all would die, but for the advent of Peter Pan, who, by a ridiculous ruse, and inconceivable valour, puts the pirates to rout, killing most, and making the rest glad to leap into the sea, in the hope of swimming ashore. All this part, and it is considerable, is screamingly comic. Mr. Barrie is, "guying" the heroes of his schoolboy reading. We roar all through it. He gives us tender moments, too, but these we do not so greatly enjoy. Tootles's speech, when she thinks she has killed Wendy seems out of place. The complicated jealousies arising from the fact that Peter Pan is beloved, not only of Wendy, but of a dusky Indian maiden, and of the Tinker Bell, an attendant flitting light that sings its feelings, do not move us nor do they come to anything. But the larky parts of the piece are irresistible, and, after all, they are three-fourths of the whole. We should add that we encounter many terrible animals, the chief being the very gruesome crocodile that has eaten Hook's hand, and would have the rest of him but that, having swallowed a clock, Hook is always warned of its approach by the ticking.

To act this delicious piece of fooling, a most remarkable company has been mustered. Miss Nina Boucicault is admirable as Peter Pan, of whose ultimate fate we hear nothing. Mr. Gerald du Maurier is amusing as Mr. Darling, and convulsing as the trebly-dyed villain, Hook. Miss Dorothea Baird makes a sweet and sympathetic Mrs. Darling. Miss Hilda Trevelyan acts with the sensitive frankness of childish charm as Wenda. Messrs. George Shelton and Sydney Harcourt are very droll as two pirates, and Miss Pauline Chase dances bewitchingly, especially when she encases her feet in pillows. It is a made show, but a merry and it was brought to a fitting conclusion when Miss Ela Q. May, who had made some disconcerting appearences during the course of the play, came before the curtain twice—the first time to thank the ladies and gentlemen for their reception of the piece, the second times to explain that her friend, Mr. Barrie, was not in the house.

To those not privileged to witness the dress rehearsal, and to some of those who were, Monday night's proceedings at Drury Lane must have been an agreeable surprise. "The White Cat," was produced in the teeth of great difficulties. Mr. Collins redeemed his obligation with interest. In all essentials "The White Cat" conforms with the standard set up by the Drury Lane pantomimes of previous year. In many respects it is an advance. We do not regard Drury Lane pantomime as pantomime of the best conceivable type. We are by no means so sure that it is not the best type practicable in so large a temple of the drama. To fill Drury Lane with people you must fill it with effect. The spirit of fairyland must be conveyed not so much by the individual as in the mass. Hence the beautiful spectacles with which Drury Lane gently overwhelms us thrice in the course of the evening. This year the chief general view of fairyland comes at the end of the first part of three and is called the "Fairy Orchard. First comes the bloom and then the fruit. With each fresh bloom or fruit the spectacle grows in grace till there is reached a climax entrancing beyond words. Mr. Collins has presented many scenes of beauty, but none so beautiful as this. It is not merely beautiful in the mass, there is finished beauty in every detail. Having done homage to beauty in this and a couple of other scenes hardly less charming, Mr. Collins might very well have said, "And now for the fun. But he builds a half-way house. There is, of course, a love story, and Miss Queenie Leighton is a comely and gallant Prince Peerless, and Miss Jeannie Macdonald a sweet and winsome Princess Aurore. But more pleasing than either is the interpolated Cupid of Miss Marie George. That Miss George is a pantomime artist of rare distinction was shown last Christmas. She never allows Cupid, a character that does a lot of useful work in the action, to become merely mortal or earthly. Resisting all temptations to play to an audience that adores her, she goes her own impalpable way. She sings, but her voice is as an echo, we attach no body to it, she dances, and yet there is no footing seen. Hers is a rare and rarefied performance. Mr. Collins has fully discharged the debt he owes to fancy.

## A HINDU-PRESIDENCY MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Hindu Cricketers are looking lovely by reading a piece of a "Hindoo-Presidency Match," published in your issue of the 16th instant. They have every reason to be so, for their claim is rightly justified by the authorities of the Bombay Gymkhana. Now, if the match is so arranged, I call upon the Hindu Gymkhana authorities to give their best attention to the selection of the players according to their real merits. I give here a few names of the players whose claim the Hindu Gymkhana should not pass unnoticed. Messrs. P. K. Telang, P. Baloo, G. R. Banda, C. V. Mehta, K. A. Date, W. B. Talpade, and D. K. Telang (junior) (from Bombay,) B. Jairam, K. Seshachari and Narayanrao (from Madras) Shivlal (from Kathiawar,) Manekchand and Salamat Ali (from Lahore,) Saraph and Mebendale (from Poona).—Yours &c.

B. M. D.

## BY AN INDIAN RIVER.

### AN ANGLER'S ADVENTURES.

THERE are few more enjoyable ways of spending a short holiday in India than in endeavouring to outwit that gallant fish, the mahseer. It is not my intention now to deal with the various ways and means of accomplishing this, but merely to record a few experiences on the banks of a Ghaut river from time to time. I hope they will prove interesting to those whose fishing experiences are confined to the actual sport obtained, and also to the many in India who wot not of the denizens of the jungle.

The fisherman in an Indian jungle must needs be constantly on the "qui vive." He may chance upon some dangerous reptile sleeping snugly on the warm rocks or dozing on the jungle path. I recall the most uncomfortable ten seconds in the whole of my rather chequered existence. It happened thus. While fishing some years ago, I had handed over my rod to a friend who had joined me in camp, and was acting guide, being unable to wield a rod myself owing to an accident to my hand. In my capacity as guide I was leading the way by a very narrow path across a steep bank, covered with undergrowth and thorn. The river was rushing and roaring over a series of falls some fifty feet below, making a tremendous buzz. Suddenly I heard a short sharp "hiss." I knew it at once and stopped dead. Then to my horror I perceived a big cobra standing up at attention barely three feet from me. I called out in the vernacular, "Cobra! Stop!" And the coolies and my friend pulled up abruptly behind me. I dared not move as the snake was almost within striking distance and I had no stick. The cobra, while I fixed my eyes on it, kept in position, slowly swaying its ugly head from side to side. Then it lowered itself—but was up again like lightning, as if to say :—"No larks. I am still watching you." Again it slowly lowered itself and with a twist was off down the bank before any harm could befall it. As I had only shoes and stockings on, it was a narrow shave. Another step forward and I should have long ere this have learnt the Great Secret. I recollect another occasion during the same trip when climbing up a bank ; nearly clutching hold of a small viper which had wound itself around a "wartee."

#### PYTHON AND CROCODILE.

What would a fisherman at Home think if after wading out to a grassy islet, on stepping on to it, to find a fine healthy python asleep in the grass. This occurred to me once and I think you'll believe me when I say I was not long on the island. Before I could get a gun, the python awoke and glided away into the river. A friend who was with me on this occasion suggested going on to the isle and gaffing it, but that idea ended in the mere suggestion. When we saw the snake was off, we hurried it up with a few well directed rocks. The land being now clear I again occupied the island and soon after had the luck to hook a nice fish. Crocodiles frequently put in an appearance near the bigger pools, but it is usually as the native proverb says, a case of "when you see a dog you can't see a stone, and when you've a stone you can't see a dog. I well recollect fishing in some runs below a big pool with a friend, and we were both enjoying good sport. A man came to me with the intelligence that a crocodile was asleep on the opposite bank of the river, higher up the stream. The small mahseer I was playing at the time I hauled unceremoniously up on to the rocks and put down my rod. A cooly secured the fish and liberated the spoon. I then called to my friend and sent men to camp for a couple of rifles. The crocodile was asleep right enough, and lying close to the water's edge. The rifles having arrived, I tossed up with my friend for first shot and lost. I handed him a '577 rifle, a fine accurate weapon, and suggested he should aim at the crocodile's shoulder, the foot been distinctly discernible at about one hundred yards' range. My friend made himself comfortable for a nice resting shot and I charged my magazine and waited. The '577 soon rang out and the six drams of powder sent the bullet true. Up reared the crocodile showing its white belly—evidently badly hit. The animal was struggling to get back to the pool, so I pumped in five shots as rapidly as I possibly could; then the struggles ceased, just as it had managed to feel the water with its tail. Having given a native a long thin cotton rope, he swam across the head of the pool, and approached the crocodile. The native took no risks. He stood a respectable distance off at first and heaved some big stones at the crocodile assuring us that it was still alive. Finally a well directed stone caught the crocodile plump on the snout, and as the brute remained stationary, the native went gingerly up to it, and with a forked stick he put a loop around it ; he would not handle it.

#### A NARROW ESCAPE.

We shouted to the man to pull the brute upstream a bit and then bring over the rope. Then we sat down to light our pipes and were chatting away, when up jumped my friends and rushed out into the pool. The native, from whom our attention had been momentarily diverted, having got the crocodile opposite to us, instead of bringing the rope over as instructed, was holding the stick around which the rope was coiled in his teeth, and trying to tow the crocodile close behind him. The beast sank in the deep water and the weight pulled the swimmer under. However, he was just in his depth when my friend reached him, and although an excellent swimmer he was a bit scared. The swimmer had let go of the rope when he got his unsuspected ducking, but the stick kept it afloat and we recovered it and hauled the crocodile ashore. It measured somewhere about 6ft. in length. The '577 bullet had made a bad mess of the brute's body and three of my shots from a '303 had found him, one in the base of the skull which evidenty finished him. We were lucky to secure the beast, as crocodiles nip into the water like a flash after a shot. I have twice before hit them, but they were back into the water before I could re-load and get in another shot ; nor did I recover the carcase in either case. In a fast running river the carcase when it rises is soon washed down stream unless it gets caught up in one of the many willow-like bushes along the edge. I know of a case where natives actually dived into a pool and searched for a crocodile which had been shot while basking on a rock, and, as I have said, regained the pool. They searched around the rock unsuccessfully. To dive after a wounded crocodile requiries some pluck, but many natives seem to think little of swimming in pools where crocodiles are known to be.

Penetrating as the fisherman does, through an entanglement of jungle and boulders along the side of the river in order to reach a point of vantage to cast from, to command a likely pool, he necessarily at times has to climb the river bank, which is often a gradient of one in one and a bit, hand over hand. Nimble natives bring up the reel with the rod and that "saman" so inseparable from a European in India. Some years ago I was climbing up a precipitous bank and had reached a ledge. As I popped my head over this ledge I noticed something looking at me through the jungle at about three yards distance. For the moment I could not make out what it was ; then it turned and bolted along the ledge and disappeared. It was a cheetah. The men who were following me up declined to believe the fact that I had seen a panther, but once on the ledge there were his tracks sure enough

#### A WILD ELEPHANT.

To be disturbed during one's "al fresco" riverside lunch by a wild elephant also comes within my own experiences. I had got nicely settled down with everything out of the tiffin basket and had sent a man to the river for some water, when I heard a shaking of branches about forty yards up the side of the hill, which sloped to the river rather precipitously from that distance. On drawing attention to the fact to the men who were with me they said:—"Only monkeys", and proceeded to leisurely chew betel leaf. The noise occurred again, and as I was not satisfied as to the cause, I deputed a man to make sure. He proceeded to a place from whence he could see well up the bank, and came back running, making signs with his arm in front of his face similar to the movements of an elephant's trunk. A big tusker was feeding above us. Seeing that he could not come down the bank to us I finished my lunch, but soon after the discovery the elephant became aware of our presence and gave vent to violent trumpeting. At great difficulty we forded the river and avoided him. I had intended stalking in the jungle where this elephant and possibly others were, but their presence upset our plans. However on working back to camp through the opposite jungle I shot a stag sambhur, so my day was not a blank. I picked up a 10 bore Eley case close to where I fired from, so I was not the first in that forest that year.

Talking of finds, a fisherman friend of mine picked up a heavy 3in. spoon with part of a broken wire trace attached. The spoon was lying at the water edge and had doubtless been taken away by a bigger fish than the loser of it ever landed. Schools of otters cause much diversion and not a little disgust to the angler in Indian rivers. He knows it is almost hopeless to expect to catch anything while they are about, so he philosophically sits down on the bank and watches their capers. Nimble and nippy little chaps, they are, too, and to observe one of them dive below a rock and reappear with a nice fish between his jaws must make the disconsolate angler admire his agility and at the same time wish he had a gun with him with which to ruffle the otter's fur. It is fur of sorts, I presume, even if the otter is half dog, half fish.—R. T. in the "Madras Mail."

THE following official announcement has been issued at St. Petersburg :—"A disease similar in its symptoms to bubonic plague made its appearance in the middle of November in two stanitzas of the Ural territory. From November 24 to December 16, 190 persons died in the two stanitzas. A bacteriologist has been sent from Astrakhan to ascertain the nature of the epidemic, and the requisite number of doctors provided with therapeutic serum have left St. Petersburg for the spot.

## ASIATIC SOCIETY'S CENTENARY.

### INTERESTRING CONVERSAZIONE.

### SPEECH BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE second day's proceedings in connection with the Centenary celebrations of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society were commenced at 11-30 yesterday morning, in the Library Room at the Town Hall.

#### SANSKRIT CONFERENCE.

Doctor Bhandarkar presided and opened the proceedings by asking Professor Bhadkamkar to read his paper, which dealt with "The Society's investigations into Sanskrit Literature," and showed what rapid progress had been made in Sanskrit literature generally. It also referred to Dr. John Wilson's paper in 1833, giving a review on Oriental research, and a few other papers.

Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, M. A., I. C. S., in expressing his views, said he considered it essential that scholars in this country should also make themselves thoroughly conversant with European Research. He was glad to note the progressive work done by the Society in the past, but added that there was a great deal to be done in the future.

Mr. Hariprasad Shastri, in supporting the views of Professor Bhadkamkar, said that be could not but acknowledge that the Bombay Circle had done much more indeed in the direction of writing the old Indian History than any other province.

Professor S. R. Bhandarkar then read a paper on "The Search of Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Bombay Circle."

Mr. V. R. Natu and Mr. Hariprasad Shastri supported Professor S. R. Bhandarkar in his views, after which Mr. V. R. Natu read an historical paper on "The Inscriptions at Vijianagar," which he described at some length.

A short discussion of historical interest on Vijianagar followed, and the Conference adjourned.

#### KATKARI LANGUAGE.

The Conference was resumed at 3-30 in the afternoon when owing to illness the Rev. Dr. Abbott was unable to attend and his paper on "The Language of Katkaris" was read by the Rev. Dr. Taylor from Ahmedabad. The writer stated that in connection with the work of the American Marathi Mission in the Kolaba District of the Bombay Presidency, the Rev. Dr. Abbott became interested in the Katkaris, a wild tribe living principally in the hilly regions of the Thana and Colaba districts, and numbering altogether 54,301. The Rev. Dr. Taylor then read the statistics of this tribe according to the Census Report of 1901. "The fact," he said, that petty thieving is a part of their method of gaining a livelihood and that for this they are in the bad books of the Police, has made them a suspicious people and timid to approach. It was not until the famine of 1899 when the efforts of the Marathi Mission to save them from starvation brought them into friendly relations of confidence and then it was that they were made at all approachable. Schools were started in their hamlets and teachers lived in their midst. Having kept in close contact with these teachers, Dr. Abbott learnt the Katkari language of which he made a study. The paper then went on to explain the methods of learning the languages of these wild tribes of the western hills. It then explained some portions of the Katkari Grammar.

#### OTHER PAPERS.

The following were the other papers read :—"Hindu Philosophy," by Mr. M. R. Bodas, and "Age of the Sanskrit poet Kaviraj," by Professor Pathak.

#### EPICS AND PURANAS.

Mr. A. M. T. Jackson read a paper on Epics and Puranas, in which the lecturer tried to show that originally there must have been one "purana," but like the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, it must have been altered or added to at different times and in different places by the insertion of local legends after the fall of a central Hindu Government had made communications between the different groups of Brahmins more difficult.

#### DR. BHANDARKAR'S PAPER.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar then took the chair and Dr. Bhandarker, read an interesting Paper on "The Work done by the B. B. R. A. Society towards the elucidation of the History of the Country by the study of Inscriptions." He said there were no records in the literature of the country of the political revolutions and changes of dynasties that India and the several provinces went through, before the advent of Mahomedans. "We have therefore" he said "to depend principally upon inscriptions on stone and on coins for information on this point. The work of deciphering and translating inscriptions on this side of India was up to 1872 performed by the Asiatic Society of Bombay. In that year the "Indian Antiquary" began to be published and the inscription work was in a very large measure undertaken by it, and subsequently by the "Epigraphia Indica," which began to be issued on behalf of Government in 1891. The latest and most satisfactory work will, he added, be found in the pages of the last issue of the "Epigraphia Indica" as also in the latest issue of the "Indian Antiquary." But the work done by the Asiatic Society of Bombay has also been of great importance.

The speaker then went on to enumerate and explain briefly the various dynasties dating centuries back. "The earliest inscriptions" he said, "were those of the Maurya prince, Asoka, which went back to about the year 245 B. C. In the Bombay Presidency they found his edicts inscribed on rocks at and in Junagad. Eye copies of these were prepared by Captain, afterwards Sir Le Grand Jacob in 1843, and nothing further had been done by the Bombay Society since, and most of the work was performed by the Asiatic Society of Bengal and by scholars in Europe and lastly by the "Indian Antiquary" and "Epigraphia Indica." Later were the inscriptions of a dynasty of princes who called themselves Kshatrapas or Mahakshatrapas. This was a dynasty of foreign origin and belonged to the Saka race. Like other foreigners who came in later times they adopted the current Hindu religion and Hindu manners. There are several inscriptions of this dynasty, the principal being that of the third prince, named Rudraman. Another dynasty was that in 127 Saka of the Mahakshatrapa Swami Rudrasena existing on a pillar at Jasdan in Kathiawar, which was finally determined by Chandragupta Vikramaditya of the Gupta race in about 310 Saka or 388 A. D. In 1844 Wathen published an inscription at Somnath Pattan alluding to the construction of the temple. Turning to Maharastra the oldest inscriptions are those which mention princes of Satavahana or Salivahana dynasty. They exist in the Nasik Cave temples and at Nanaghat, Kankeri, Bhaja Junnar and Kuda. The Satavahanas established their sovereignty over Maharastra in the first century before Christ, but they were displaced about the end of the first century afterwards by a prince of the name of Kshaharata Nahapana. It is expressly stated in the large inscription to be seen at Nasik that Kshaharata's family was afterwards exterminated by Gautamibudha. The paper then went on to explain later dynasties till the period when Ramadeva was defeated by Allaudin and the Mahomedans soon afterwards established themselves in the Deccan.

In conclusion, the paper referred to a number of inscriptions in the Journals of the Society relating to several dynasties which ruled over the Southern Mahratta Countries.

The conference was then adjourned.

#### THE CONVERSAZIONE.

The central Hall was effectively decorated with evergreens, &c., for the Conversazione held last evening, which formed an interesting and attractive feature of the celebrations. The seats and chairs, too, were tastefully arranged affording ample moving space. There was a very large gathering present, including his Excellency Lord Lamington, the Governor of Bombay, and a very pleasant evening was spent. The musical part of the proceedings consisted of an Organ Recitals by Mr. C. Robinson, Cornet Solos by Mr. A. Rhenius, Organ Recitals by Major Jennings, &c., all of which were admirably rendered.

The Society last night afforded the public an opportunity of seeing some of the rarest and most antique books and manuscripts existing, which they exhibited in the Library Room, some of them extending over a thousand years back and some even before Christ. There were also to be seen some very old and rare gold and silver coins and notably old seals of the Satara Kingdom.

Colonel Bannerman, I. M. S., of the Research Laboratory gave some interesting Bacteriological illustrations in the Library Room which attracted much attention. Among the microscopic exhibits were the following:—Showing the parasite of "Sursa," a disease of horses, camels, &c.,—a similar parasite causes the disease called sleeping sickness which is at present killing thousands of people in Uganda ; the parasite causing Tsetse-fly diseases or Nagana ; the parasite of Relapsing Fever so prevalent in Bombay ; plague bacilli ; parasite of Malaria ; parasite which causes enlarged spleen, which was only recently discovered by Major Donovan, (this disease is common in Madras) ; and most recent of all the developmental form of the "Leishnar-Donovan" body, discovered only a week ago by Lieutenant Christopher, I. M. S., of Madras.

Major Collis Barry's illustrations of chemical experiment in the Durbar Hall were equally as interesting. Among other things there were to be seen the Spectroscope, Lanreth Absorption Colorimeter, Zeiss' Butyro Refractometer, Jean's oleorefractometer, Lovibond's Tintometer, Mackenzie

Davidson Interrupter, Wilbond Chronometer, Invisible ink, Viscometers, Flash Point Apparatus, Polarimeters, and other apparatus.

Colonel Kirtikar and Captain Liston also gave some interesting illustrations.

CONVERSAZIONE.—PART II.

H. E. the Governor arrived at the Town Hall at 10 p. m. and was accorded a cordial greeting at the entrance by the Rev. Mr. Scott the honorary Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Mr. James Macdonald, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, Shams-ul-Ulama J. J. Modi, and other members of the Committee. The Organ played the National Anthem as His Excellency entered the hall, and then passed into the Durbar Room where the Scientific exhibition was held under the skilful handling of Colonel Bannerman, Major Colin Barry, Captain Liston, and Colonel Kirtikar. His Excellency, returning into the hall, took his seat on the platform in front of the organ, where also the members of the Committee took their seats.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

H. E. Lord Lamington, in addressing the meeting, said: Ladies and Gentlemen, I have in the first place to apologise for being rather late in my arrival here this evening. I must say that it is in part due to the fact that whilst we possess so many admirable institutions in Bombay, we still possess some which belong to a bygone age in the way of level-crossing over the railways which very often obstructs traffic and causes considerable delay. I regret too, on my own account that I was late, because I had to pay a hurried visit to the various rooms round this central hall to inspect many objects of interest that are displayed there. I may say that having seen what I have seen, I congratulate those who have organised the exhibition for the thoroughness of the various articles of scientific use that have been collected together and also for being the possessor of so many valuable books and great collection of coins. I find from the programme of this evening that one of the two courses is open to me. One is comparatively easy, and the other is difficult. I naturally preferred the easy one, and I am quite right in my selection. My easy course was that my remarks should be very brief. I am more inclined to say that I am justified in making that choice from the fact that no one here wishes to know about the Society. In the first place I presume that they are probably acquainted with the work of the Society and have read its journals, and feel that they have plenty of opportunity of reading, in the press, the history of the Society, and above all they must have opportunities of informing themselves with the very splendid address given yesterday by my friend on my right, the Rev. Mr. Scott (Applause). But in case any one in this hall, and particularly any of the outside public has not read that address, I strongly advise him to study it, and more particularly the last column which summarises his remarks. You could not get more adequate history or better idea of the scope of the work undertaken by the Society, and above all, you could not get more tersely put all maxims, more appropriately dealing with the advantages of study and of research. Well, ladies and gentlemen, I do not propose for a moment to do most inadequately what has been performed so very effectively by Mr. Scott. But I do think this Asiatic Society in Bombay is deserving of all credit for the work it has done in the past and for what it is doing at present. One or two events of its past history give sufficient evidence of the value of its work. As you see it stated in the journals of the Society that from time to time it has been consulted by the Government of India. In 1847 when the Chinese Mission was being despatched, the Government of India asked it to put down succinctly what should be the desiderata of that Mission in regard to inquiry and research in China. You are aware that the Society was responsible for an observatory in Bombay, and appointed an astronomer for it. It was also consulted by the Government of India regarding antiquarian research. This is sufficient to show that the work for which this Society has made itself originally responsible has been recognised by the Supreme Government. As Mr. Scott said, the work undertaken by the parent Society in London was now being taken up by other special societies, and to a greater extent by several departments under Government. That is natural. But one ought to say that this Society still is a starting point for anybody, whether official or non-official, to prosecute inquiry or research. They can come here and get information on almost every branch of knowledge. And there is one very notable feature to my mind on looking at this assembly to think here that it was only in 1840 that Mr. Manockji was the first native of India who was admitted within the precincts of this Society. When I see so many native gentlemen before me this evening and when I know that addresses have been read by them on the occasion of this centenary, it is very evident what firm hold this Society has, not only upon the Europeans, who were originally responsible for its undertaking, but upon those who are properly the most interested in conducting and extending the operations of this Society. And may I say one other word about these days of specialisation. It is quite true that there are departments which inquire deeply and take up subjects which were formerly taken up by the parent Society. I do not think that that ought to deter any individual who is keenly desirous of informing himself and possibly the world at large. However, specialisation is the order of the day. Some particular point is always open to the anxious inquirer; no matter how trivial the subject may be, there is always something fresh to learn about it. And therefore, whilst the departments of the Society are dealing with special branches of knowledge, it is still open to the individual to prosecute inquiries on one particular or special point. I think there are many others who might well devote some portion of their time,—even if it is an hour or so,—to try to elucidate subjects which still require investigation. There may not perhaps be time to extend their enquiry over a large field, but some small corner of it is still open to them to prosecute inquiry upon Whilst doing so they will gain interest in their own lines and possibly they will extend and add to the sum of human knowledge. Ladies and gentlemen there is one other branch of course of the Society by which it has been more particularly known by the outside public and that is its library, and it is very gratifying to know that there are one hundred thousand volumes for which this Society is responsible. It is no doubt one branch which appeals to the larger proportion of the public. I am glad to say that they have collected not only numbers of books, but they have become possessor of valuable volumes of solid and permanent interest. Mr Scott in his remarks yesterday referred to the question of the museum and which I trust may soon be started (Applause) But I should like to mention, because I brought forward the idea last year, that I do not wish it to be thought that I myself am pressing for the starting of a museum. What I should like to say would be a spontaneous desire on the part of the people of Bombay to have in their midst a place where treasures of various interest may properly be housed. It is to be assumed, if a museum was started, it would be united by numbers of people. Equally before the museum is started, I should like to see the idea of the scheme having the support of the multitude at large. I do not see—why, if an object which is fraught with public interest—why the public in the first place should not show that they are intent upon being the possessor of the museum of the character I described. I only, therefore, wish to make that remark, because I should like to see the idea being taken up by those who are really to be benefited hereafter I wish now to express my satisfaction on being present on this very notable occasion. I imagine among other talents Sir James Mackintosh must have had that great gift of imagination. Sir James Mackintosh, that very illustrious lawyer, politician and philosopher, when in company with his distinguished friends at Parel Government House, must have foreseen possibity how the scheme, which they evolved would develope in future. That was a hundred years ago and, therefore, I think we should pay this tribute of regard to the memory of Sir James Mackintosh and his colleagues, who originated what is then was, the Literary Society of Bombay. I trust that this centenary only marks one mile stone in the course of prosperity that awaits the Royal Asiatic Society of Bombay in future. The course of prosperity which will attend to individuals acquiring fresh interest and knowledge in their own lines and which will enable them also to change the unknown into the known. (Loud Applause.)

H. H. THE AGA KHAN'S ADDRESS.

His Highness the Hon'ble Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan in addressing the meeting said:

Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen. On this historical occasion of the celebration of the centenary of this Society, I consider it to be a great privilege to be permitted to add my congratulation to those which it has received from so many influential quarters. In the growth of Bombay itself, the Society has played a conspicuous part, for at the time of its birth, there were hardly any public bodies in existence here, which had for their object either the growth of Western knowledge, the introduction of Western culture and institutions, or the bringing together of men of European and Indian nationalities in the pursuit of literature. At this time of the day, when such bodies are not uncommon amongst us, it may be difficult to realise the magnanimity of far-seeing benevolence of those who took upon themselves to found an institution with such noble ends. But an ample realisation of these objects in the work of this Society throughout its eventful career and the copious imitation which the example of its inception has had in recent years in the growth of other literary bodies proves that it has largely contributed that energy to the public life of Bombay which has given her a high place, not only amongst the cities of India, but amongst those also of the civilised world. It is difficult for us now to realise what a tremendous boon this magnificent library, so compact and yet so rich in possession of gems of both Western and Oriental literature, must have been for the patient Indian seeker of modern knowledge in those dark and early decades of the last century. To me the Society to-night appeals personally in a particular way, and I crave your pardon, Sir, for making a few personal remarks. In the days of my boyhood it did me the honour of allowing me a complimentary within its portal. Many and many a profitable and happy hour, perhaps, the happiest of my student days I passed within its walls. Its rich treasure of knowledge I pored over day after day at that period of my life. The lessons those moments of study imprinted on my mind have been, I think, most useful to me in after-life. I have ever since carried a grateful sense of what I owe to the Society, and, I am sure, there are not few, not tens or dozens but hundreds of men, who owe so much as I do, to this magnificent library, which the generosity and the fore-thought of the founders of the Society have placed at the disposal of all. I have accepted the kind and cordial invitation to take part in these proceedings to-night, not merely as a matter of formality, but in the belief that I owe it a debt of gratitude which I am proud to acknowledge in as public a manner as I possibly can. I wish the Society many centuries of a vigorous career with an ever increasing influence for good. (Applause)

MR JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR'S ADDRESS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in addressing the meeting, spoke of the antiquarian researches, in connection with the Society, made in the past by Bal Shastree Zambekar, Dr. Bhau Daji, Pundit Bhagwanlal Inderji, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik Dr. Bhandarkar, etc. Continuing, he said: The Hon. Secretary has asked me to say a few words on this occasion on the work done by the late Mr. Justice Telang in the field of antiquarian research and scholarship with which this Society has identified itself ever since it came into existence. It is not possible to do justice to the task within the five or ten minutes alotted to me and I must, therefore, content myself by making but two or three observations which, appear to me to be most appropriate to the occasion. Literary work was the most favourite pursuit of Mr. Telang, and even in literary work what he enjoyed most was the examination of old inscriptions and the settlement of the date of some ancient author in Sanskrit literature. He was an active contributor to the pages of this Society's Journal and to the pages of the "Indian Antiquary." His contributions on antiquarian subjects cover a period of nearly 20 years, and commenced, I believe, with his well-known tractate, published at the beginning of 1873 when he was 22 years of age, on "Was the Ramayana copied from Homer," being a reply to Prof. Weber. He translated the "Bhaguwad Gita" into English verse just about that period, and later on he translated the same work into English prose for Prof. Max Muller's "Sacred Books of the East." This addition of the "Mudrarakshasa," a Sanskrit drama, and of "Bhartrihari's" two poems—the "Nitishataka" and the "Vairagyashataka," are still valued for his critical notes and the elaborate introduction to each, in which he has with his lucidity pointed out what in his opinion is the age in which the author of each flourished. Then there are his papers on the Chalukya dynasty; the age of Madhushuhana Saraswati, author of the "Gita Gudhartha Dipika," being a commentary on the "Bhagawad Gita," in which combating Lassen and Burnouf's view that Madhusudanu flowrished in the 14th century A. C., Telang came to the conclusion that the commentator flourished in the reign of Aurungzebe, either at the end of the 15th or the beginning of the 16th century of the Christian era. In a note on "Dadarayana" author of the "Brahma Sutras," he pointed out that these dated back to a far remoter age than 400 to 500 A. D., which was the date assigned to them by Prof. Weber. But the most important of his contributions were those devoted to determining the age of the eminent philosopher, Shankaracharya, his opinion being that the latter flourished in the reign of the Buddhistic King, Purnavarma who is mentioned by the Chinese traveller, Hisien Tsiang, as having been the ruler of West Magadhu. In Mr. Telang's opinion, Purnavarma must have reigned at the latest in about 500 A. C. Among other papers of his are those which deal with such subjects as the date of "Udayanachara's" "Nyaya Kusumangali," the date of "Shri Hensher," "Kalidas and Chand" and the "Shankara Vijaya" of "Anandagiri." Trained in the school, so to say, of Mill, Huxley, Spenser and Strauss in the earlier years of his career, and disciplined in the severe logic and close dialectics of "Shri Shankaracharya," Mr. Telang had more of the critical than the constructive talent and was at his best when he strove to detect the flaws and fallacies in opinions advanced or theories constructed by scholars. He approached all these questions on antiquarian subjects with a complete freedom from all bias or preconceived theories and rigidly held with Emerson to the principle that a scholar at all events 'must take into himself all the ability of the time, the contribution of the past, all the hopes of the future." There was no point, however small, which he did not take, into account and to which he did not strive to do justice, in determining some knotty point in antiquarian research. "It is almost impossible," he had said in one place, "to accept any one line of reasoning, or any single group of facts, as conclusive about the precise date of any book in Sanskrit literature, at all events in the present condition of Sanskrit chronology, when it is almost literally true that, as I think an American Sanskritist puts it, Indian literary dates are, for most part, only so many pins set up to be bowled down again." It is sufficient to say here in the language of Sir Raymond West, who was President of this Society for several years, that Telang's papers on antiquarian subjects have left behind "material enough to make the Society distinguished for generations to come," (Applause).

A short interval was then enlivened by Major Jennings' performance on the Organ.

The Honorary Secretary then announced that congratulatory telegrams had been received from the Royal Asiatic Society of London, the parent Society, the Royal Geographical Society of London the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the American Oriental Society, the American Philological Association, the Philological Societies of Japan and Belgium, the Bengal Asiatic Society, the Literary Society of Madras, etc. Three delegates had been sent by the Royal Asiatic Society of London namely Dr. Bhandarkar, Colonel Bannerman, and Mr. A. M. Jackson, and two by the Bengal Asiatic Society. The Secretary also announced a gift of Rs. 200 to the Society from Sir Cowasji Jehangir. Dr. Bhandarkar addressed the meeting at some length as a delegate of the Royal Asiatic Society.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, seconded by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, a vote of thanks to the Chairman was carried with acclamation. His Excellency acknowledged his thanks for the vote, and the proceedings terminated at 11-45 p. m.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

To-day's programme is full of interest. In the forenoon at 11, the History Section begins. In the afternoon at 4, the Science Section commences with Colonel Kirtikar's paper on the "Progress of Botany and Zoology;" and members interested in this subject will have an opportunity of examining the Society's Museum. At about 5-15 Colonel Bannerman will begin his lecture on Protozoal Pathology and will again exhibit under the microscope the newly discovered active agent of diseases. At 6 15 Numismatics will commence. The Society's coins will again be exhibited. Mr. Jackson, I. C. S., will review the history of the subject and the Rev Dr. Taylor will give a list of Moghul mints which are at present absolutely unknown to the authorities on the subject.

## THE BURMA LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

SIR HUGH BARNES' RETIREMENT.

RANGOON, JAN. 18.

Sir Hugh Barnes' promotion to a seat on the Secretary of State's Council has come as a great surprise.

His administration as Lieutenant-Governor during the past twenty-one months has been marked by a careful study of the needs of this Province, but it is feared that the elaborate schemes which gave promise of being accomplished will not be carried through.

Sir Thirkell White, C.I.E., Chief Judge of the Lower Burma Chief Court, and Mr. Harvey Adamson, Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, are mentioned as likely successors.

It is understood that Sir Hugh Barnes remains in Burma at his own request till May, to complete his tour to Arracan and the Southern Shan States, although he is free to leave even now.

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It will be a surprise to many to read that a waggon in the middle of a North-Western express goods train travelled for eight miles near Knighton, after it left the rails, without the accident being discovered. The fact was due to the straightness of the line. The derailed waggon was kept straight by those before and behind it, and it was only at a sharp curve that it pulled others off the line and came to a standstill. Trains perform wonders when off the track. Not long ago an entire train in the West of Scotland jumped a gap in the rails more than a yard long, while engines have often run considerable distances after leaving the track without turning over. In parts of America where road-beds are elementary in character passengers describe the change as sometimes an agreeable one.

## CHICAGO INDUSTRIES.

THE stock-yards of Chicago form a town in themselves, and according to an article in the Vienna "Handels-Museum" remind the visitor instantly of the picture in a comic paper, representing how a pig, flung in on one side of a machine, comes out as spicy sausages at the other when he follows the manipulation carried on in such a slaughtering and meat preparing establishment. It is best not to have too tender nerves in this place. The writer visited the stock-yards of Armour and Co., on a Saturday, though like Monday, it is not the best for paying a visit of inspection, for a distinctly smaller number of beasts are dealt with than on other days. Still there were 1,000 beeves, 8,000 pigs, and 4,000 sheep on hand. Armour employs 10,000 individuals, among them many negros and negresses. The office staff runs to 650 persons. The animals, arriving by train, are at once unloaded and taken to their stalls. As long standing means loss of flesh, the cattle are used up within twenty-four hours. The place of slaughter—the killing-floor, is different for cattle and for pigs. Five beeves are driven into a four-cornered space in which a man, who is relieved every three hours, deals them one blow on the head with a long-handled hammer, and they fall at once, stunned. They are driven, it must be observed, to the slaughter-place, not with a whip, but by a weak electric current. The driver holds one pole, an iron bar, and the damp floor forms the other. The electricity does not seem to be liked by the animals, for they move on very fast, as if they could not get quick enough to the opposite side. The stunned cattle drop through a trap-door, into the slaughter house, and are lifted up by machinery by the hind legs, to which a ligature is fastened. They are fixed one by one on a huge rack running on wheels the whole length of the room. The butcher cuts the throat of the hanging animals and the blood flows through channels into a reservoir, and is from that carried to the room where it is to be used up. The next process is to cut off the head and to skin the animals, the hide being immediately salted and set aside. The tongue is cut out and the animal cut open and up. Every one taking part in this work has little to do, but that little must be done briskly for 500 beeves are treated in an hour.

The meat is sorted out and taken to the cooling house, whence it is removed, with tongue and head, tobe displayed for sale. The meat of older cattle, not intended for sale is cut up smaller, and sorted out, on what is called the cutting floor. Here the meat is minced fine for tinning, or for meat extract and the fat is sent to the oilmaking department. The tins of preserved meat are sent ready into the Canning factory where they are shut down. Armour and Co. turned out last year 100 million tins. The meat for this is made to circulate with water in channel shaped troughs and has the proper proportion of salt, saltpetre and borax mixed in, when it gets to the other end it runs through tin pipes into the tins, which are made in a large factory belonging to the establishment. The same process is followed with sheep. Of these 500 are also completely dealt with in an hour. Thirty minutes after the death blow, the flesh of cattle or sheep is in the refrigerator. There are four ice-machines at work driven by 4,800 horse-power, and requiring 500 tons of coal daily. These turn out 2,500 tons of ice. Of pigs 1,500 are killed in an hour and they need only twelve minutes to be sub-divided. Eight are driven at one time into a place where they stand close together and make a hideous noise, as they seem to suspect something terrible. A workman slips a spring-padlock, provided with a hook, on a hind foot, and hangs this hook in a loop, with many of which the rim of a slowly rotating giant wheel is provided. Arrived at the highest point, the pig is killed and, automatically set free, it falls into a shaving machine and from that into a trough with hot water; it is there turned round and again subjected to another sort of shaving machine and afterwards cut up. The fat goes to the lard factory and the ears, head and feet are separately utilised. All the less valuable parts and any scraps that are available come to the sausage factory. The fat is worked up in the lard factory and is partly made into pig's lard, and partly used for soap making. All the rest of the meat that cannot be otherwise used and the dried blood, goes to the tank house and there made into artificial fertilisers. The meat that is not used, fresh or cured goes to the meat-extract factory, as before observed and reaches the trade either liquid or solid. The bones are picked clean of meat and fat. The larger are used for all sorts of turners' or carvers' work, the others are used in spodium-factories or as manure. The hoofs and horns of cattle are utilised in various ways, for buttons or turners' wares, the pigs' bristles go to the brush factory. Albumen is got from the fresh blood and from different parts, such as the head; other albumen preparations are also made, as pepsine lecithin, etc. It may be seen from this short account that the slaughter of animals is only the introduction to a long list of industrial processes. The raw meat is sent out in ice-cooled wagons. A new invention has been thought of in this direction, but not yet carried out. It is intended to build wagons for meat and other provisions each of which will contain a small ice-machine underneath. This will be worked by the movement of the wagon. The cold air will be carried over a salt solution and will then circulate through pipes in the interior of the wagon which will thus be kept cool.

## A HINT TO GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A correspondent of a native paper, writing in the issue of the 14th, instant, on the silver speculation now going on in the Bombay market, has made a very valuable and timely suggestion to the Government of Bombay. A great speculator has by accident got at present a great quantity of silver in his possession, and although the rates of England and America are not high still he is able to keep the rates exorbitantly high in the local bazar. He, by his such high handedness, wants to slaughter those who have sold silver boxes for Pous (the current Hindoo month). It is believed that none but Government can pacify the embarrassment now prevailing, because they have got a large amount of silver in their possession now lying in the Bombay Mint. If Government put this amount for sale in the market, they will derive an enormous gain in consequence of the very high rates now prevailing. I hope the Government will prove themselves to be too far sighted to let go such a golden opportunity unused. This plan if adopted by Government, will serve not only to bring a good income in the form of gain, but it will also serve to a great extent to save the poor merchants who at present seem destined to be victims.—Yours, &c.,

A MOFUSSIL MERCHANT.

January, 16th, 1905.

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BLACKPOOL, that marvellously progressive watering-place, is making a great effort to get its improved promenade ready for the hordes which will pour down upon it in the summer. It is a curious fact that the sands have ceased to satisfy the tripper's needs as they used to do. He now demands a level promenade along the "front," and he will not go to places where he cannot get it. All the watering-places which cater for the million find themselves obliged to provide it. A long, level walk within sight of the sea, in the course of which he can meet great streams of his own kind, seems to be one indispensable element in his enjoyment of the seaside

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THE Disraeli centenary should give additional interest to a passage about Shakspere which is to be found in his "Venetia" (book vi., chap. viii.), and may perhaps receive attention from those who are proposing to commemorate Shakspere. "And who is Shakspere? said Cadurcis. "We know of him as much as we do of Homer. Did he write half the plays attributed to him? Did he ever write a single whole play? I doubt it. He appears to me to have been an inspired adapter for the theatres, which were then not as good as barns. I take him to have been a botcher up of old plays. His popularity is of modern date, and it may not last; it would have surprised him marvellously. Heaven knows, at present, all that bears his name is alike admired, and a regular Shaksperean falls into ecstasies with trash which deserves a niche in the Dunciad." It adds to the piquancy of this deliverance that Cadurcis was meant to be a portrait of Byron.


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## The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

**TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES**

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside outside the House was electrical.

## THE MORAL.

..eed not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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